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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

OVERCOMING MAOISM--SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT POSSIBLE IN PRC

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by I. Sinitsin, APN [Novosti Press Agency]: "Behind the 'Chinese Wall'-- Maoism before the Court of Mao's Heirs"]

[Text] From Beijing came the announcement of the setting up of a special prosecuting group and a special court to review the case of those who suffered defeat in the struggle with the present-day heirs of Mao--the participants in the cliques of Lin Biao and Zuan Zin. Appearing before the court were 10 faithful Maoists who were associated with the case of the "counterrevolutionary groups": Jiang Qing (Mao Zedong's widow), Zhang Zhunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen--participants in the so-called "Gang of Four" as well as the former military leaders who were close to the mysteriously expired official heir of Mao, Lin Biao--Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Luopeng, Qiu Huizuo, Jiang Tengjiao and Chen Boda. In the exceptionally complex and confused internal political situation in China, on the surface of which greater and greater prominence is accruing to the opposition of the factions of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Gofeng, the powerful forces of Great Khan chauvinism are interested in exploiting this process to disengage the name of their leader, Mao Zedong, from his associates of the bacchanalia of the "great leap forward" and the "Cultural Revolution."

The current rulers of China are trying to present the case as if Mao took no part in the crimes of the "Gang of Four." However, like it or not, his heirs and the whole ideological and political system of Maoism stand before the court as also the history of the Chinese people. Regardless of whether the trial of the ten former important party, state and military functionaries is open or closed, the very preparation for it clearly indicates the crisis of Maoism as an ideology and a policy.

The leaders of China are now trying to "cleanse" Maoism of the blood, misery and lawlessness which it brought to the Chinese people but they are also retaining the policy line laid down by Mao, the line oriented to militarization of the country, preparation of it for war, the undermining of detente, intensification of world tension, and alliance with the most reactionary circles, a policy launched during the life of the "skipper," and in line with his directives. This maneuvering is facilitated by the fact that Maoism is not an integral, consistent doctrine but represents an eclectic mixture of conflicting positions

which is pragmatically employed for the attainment of a definite political objective--the transformation of China into the militaristic superpower of Asia.

Small in scope, the demagogic and shallow de-Maoization program, which is manifested in the fact that here and there in China they are removing the portraits of Mao, they are departing from his extreme positions, as for example, the call to smash the intelligentsia once and for all, or they are ceasing to admire such sayings of Mao as "Disorder is good" or "Poverty is good"--this de-Maoization is apparently incapable of penetrating the minds of the hundreds of millions of Chinese who were subjected for decades to the Mao cult of personality. Moreover, tens of millions of Chinese people who occupy posts in the administration, the party apparatus, and the local administrative organs, beginning with Hua Guofeng, have clawed their way to the pinnacle of power, not by dint of their organizational skill, professional know-how or extensive political experience but chiefly by accommodating themselves to the cult of personality and by demonstrating their loyalty to the "ideals of Mao Zedong." All these people are unwilling to relinquish the positions they won in the course of the "Cultural Revolution" to the "pragmatists" of Deng Xiaoping.

In present-day Chinese society a similar situation is engendering sharp conflicts and giving rise to a struggle centered around Mao's legacy outfitted as a campaign against the "Gang of Four" and Lin Biao. The struggle for power at China's top is proceeding in the context of the increasing poverty and legal impotence of the people's masses and the discontent of 20 million unemployed. Evolving with ever increasing acuity in China are the problems of democracy, observance of the constitutional rights of citizens, problems of family and birth rate, and many others.

Maoism has already brought Chinese society to a crisis of economics and social and cultural institutions. The serious errors of the new Chinese leaders--the "pragmatists"--are the logical extension of the errors of Mao himself and of those who formerly carried out his will because these errors have been committed on the basis of Maoism. The Chinese people are again being fed merely declarative promises but the actual resources, as under the "great skipper," are being directed to militaristic aims and to the preparation for war.

At the same time, the experience of the first decade of the PRC, when the country followed the path of the building of socialism, left a profound imprint on the life and consciousness of the workers. Those who came to the outside world from behind the "Chinese wall" cited some facts in evidence of the strength of the socialist ideals which have endured in China. These facts serve as a guarantee that a truly national rebirth of the country and its socialist development are possible.

The trial of the "Four" and six other Maoists in Beijing again spotlights the complete ideological and political poverty of Maoism.

INTERNATIONAL

PRC POLICIES THREATEN PEACE IN ASIA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA Political Commentator V. Kudryavtsev: "International Review--Alarms and Hopes in Asia"]

[Text] The course of events on the Asiatic continent indicates that the imperialists and those who are allied with them would like to make Asia a continent of dangerous conflicts and hotbeds of tension. Indeed, on the scale of the entire planet, Asia now encompasses a large if not overwhelming proportion of the interstate conflicts which at times develop into armed clashes or else into undeclared wars.

In southeast Asia Chinese aggression against Vietnam is actually continuing although in forms which differ from the open military operations that took place last year. There has been no cessation of the armed conflicts on the Thai-Cambodian border and there behind Thailand's back is the same expansionist-inclined Peking. And on this border Peking is actually continuing military operations against Vietnam. There is no need to also discuss the Near East. There we not only have armed confrontation between Israel, which is enjoying the support of the United States, and the Arab countries but there is also in progress a very real war in the southern regions of Lebanon. In the Middle East the United States and Peking are encouraging African counterrevolution at the same time Washington is actively and openly preparing for an attack on Iran and is concentrating in the area of the Persian Gulf a naval fleet armada along with landing units on ships and military planes on board aircraft carriers. As far as Southern Asia is concerned, there India-Pakistan relations have deteriorated as a result of the policy of the United States and Peking, who see Pakistan as a springboard for aggression against Afghanistan. Peking's provocative posture is also causing uneasiness on the Chinese-Indian border. Some of the clashes on the border between Iran and Iraq have developed into widespread military operations. The Iran-Iraqi military conflict has created a very dangerous situation in the Near East and in southeast Asia--a situation which serves the interests only of the expansionist and hegemonic circles of the West and also of the Israeli aggressors who are counting primarily on splitting the countries of this region.

Thus, in many areas of Asia there are hotbeds of tension in which military operations are already under way or the situation is ready to explode and develop into armed conflicts.

Undoubtedly, the history and characteristics of the colonial policy of the western powers are having a great influence on the current happenings in Asia. In their colonization policy the imperialists have come into conflict in Asia with the age-old centralized structures and with the truly ancient culture and traditions. Conflicts over boundaries and territories were prevalent among the states which existed before the arrival of the colonizers. The feudal rulers' propensity for expanding their territories were exploited for their mercenary interests by the imperialists, who acquired allies among the ruling circles of the Asiatic countries they enslaved. Thus, the imperialists of various stripes were to a considerable degree able to resolve their conflicts through the Asiatic countries who had come under their power. Thus, along with their independence, many Asiatic countries willy-nilly inherited the unresolved boundary and territorial disputes which had built up over the centuries. There was thus created the soil for neo-colonialism and dissension among the Asiatic countries and for the establishment of prowestern military blocs. In short, as they did on other continents where there were colonies or semicolonies, the imperialists laid many delayed-action mines which they can set off at the time they need them.

As claimants to world domination, the ruling circles of the United States adopted all this legacy from the old colonial powers and are using it to consolidate their influence wherever they can. They are focusing particular attention on the Asiatic continent. The U.S. official representatives, including the current administration of J. Carter, have repeatedly proclaimed their "special interests" in Asia, have declared it a zone of "national security," and have in general maintained that the United States is an "Asiatic power."

Along with their attempts to gain a foothold on the Asiatic continent by force of arms, as they did in the period of U.S. aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the ruling circles of the United States are trying to also recruit the Asiatic states in the region for their expansionist policy, particularly Japan, whom they call their most dependable and loyal ally in the western Pacific and in Asia. The United States also established in Asia military blocs of the SEATO and SENTO type, which, however, proved to be short-lived. Even now the people in Washington have not given up the establishment of such blocs, although experience indicates that for the time being the United States prefers the policy of inhibiting stabilization in Asia. In the context of this policy it is easier and handier to have the Asiatic states clash among themselves and to make the local conflicts an integral part of the hegemonic policy of the United States.

As was emphasized in Comrade Brezhnev's recent meeting with Yu. Tsedenbal in the Crimea, "the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, each in their own way, are resolutely poisoning the international relations on the continent and are trying to sustain and exacerbate the incendiary situations." One leading trend in Washington's Asiatic policy (as well, however, in other respects) bears witness to the fact that the United States is interested in increasing tension throughout the world and this goal is wholly incompatible with normalization of the situation in Asia and the strengthening of peace and security in this region. Hence it can be safely said that if peace and quiet reigned in some country on the Asiatic continent, then the United States, by a wave of the "magic wand" of foreign policy, would launch an attack against that country forthwith. And a most surprising fact is that such a threat also hangs over those countries to

which the United States is kindly disposed and even exists in the case of those which are in alliance or semialliance with it. And this truth will not be covered up by any howls from Washington concerning the alleged existence of a "Soviet threat" with respect to these countries.

This happens because as L.I. Brezhnev noted at the celebrations in Alma-Ata, those who determine U.S. foreign policy evidently do not see or do not want to see the historical changes in the world arena and the new alinement of forces in the world. Nor do they see the changes which took place and are taking place under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution. And all these changes, which are conspicuous or less noticeable, are not being reevaluated. It is enough to note the appearance on the map of a new China, on which it is true the United States in its anti-Soviet policy is now pinning many of its hopes. There has emerged a peace-loving India which is pursuing a realistic policy and is an important factor in peace and security not just in Asia. Also come into being are the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the new Laos, the people's Cambodia, and in the Far East the socialist ROK. Anti-imperialist revolutions have ensued in Afghanistan and Iran. Great changes have taken place in the Near East. In short, present-day Asia is substantially different even from the pre-war continent, to say nothing of the period of the heyday of colonialism in Asia, when everything seemed as stable as the Great Wall of China. And the administration in the United States cannot ignore these changes even if it does not want to see them. And if it does not want to, then it will be reminded of the reality of these facts.

In respect to its aggressive policy in Asia, the United States is placing great reliance on the hegemonic proclivities of Peking. Now drawing closer together are the most aggressive groups in the United States and the other imperialist powers. Each of the parties is prompted in its policies by mercenary motives. China wants to pit the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union in order that it may itself assume the positions of a "happy third party." The United States is trying to draw China more deeply into anti-Soviet behavior. But somehow this is not as if Peking with its hegemonic ambitions has agreed to pull the United States' chestnuts out of the Asian fire. Moreover, important international processes at work in China will sooner or later come into conflict with the foreign policy of Peking, which continues to be anti-Soviet and hostile to all the socialist states. And it can safely be said that if China occupies a position more or less independent of the dictates of the United States, it will reap a great deal of sorrow from its transoceanic patrons. And perhaps also the other way around.

Japan, which came under the thumb of the United States in the matter of curtailing economic relations with the Soviet Union, appears to have already gained a little understanding of how fallacious such a policy is. With increasing frequency the pages of the Japanese press are urging the strengthening and further development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly since curtailment of the economic relations would primarily strike a blow against Japanese interests. And besides, Japan's West European allies will be not at all unwilling to take advantage of Tokyo's unwise position in their own interests.

Serious tension has arisen in Southeast Asia. It is due primarily to the expansionist policy of Peking, which enjoys the support of the United States. But the ones who chiefly suffer from this are the countries of Southeast Asia which are guided by the words of Peking and the United States. Thus, the ASEAN states (Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines), which declare that the aim of their organization is the establishment of a zone of peace and security in Southeast Asia, under the influence of Peking and the United States, are straying ever further from their aim and there is real danger that this group will become an aggressive military bloc. To the joy, of course, of the American expansionists. Instead of seeking paths to peaceful regulation of the relations between the countries of ASEAN and the countries of Indochina, a policy which is indispensable to peace and security in Southeast Asia as a whole, the ASEAN countries are shedding one position for another under pressure from the United States and Peking. They, for example, waste their strength in support of the shadow regime of Pol Pot, unaware of how step by step they are losing the independence of their foreign policy positions. Peking and the United States are muddying the water and catching fish in it at the expense of the ASEAN countries.

And what of Pakistan which has been made an anti-Afghan military beachhead and a base for Afghan counterrevolution? With each passing day it is to a greater and greater extent losing its independence if it has not already lost it. Instead, Islamabad is experiencing a deterioration of its relations with India, to say nothing now of the imprecations of the Afghan people.

In the Near East--and we have already discussed this at length--Camp David led to Egypt's breaking away from the Arab community and it exacerbated to the fullest a situation wherein it was possible both to declare Jerusalem the "ancient and indivisible" capital of Israel and to plan the annexation of the Golan Heights belonging to Syria; also, for Egypt to wage actual war in southern Lebanon. As a result of Camp David Egypt is losing its independence and is gradually becoming an anti-Arab, anti-African beachhead for the American imperialists.

It would be possible to cite many such examples, which show that the first victims of the American imperialists and the Peking hegemonists are, paradoxical as it seems at first glance, precisely those countries which joined and are joining the political policy line of the United States and Peking.

The policy of the United States and Peking is unhealthy and dangerous for the Asiatic countries and the peoples of Asia. The continent where more than half of the world's population lives and which has inherited complex economic and social problems is in need of peaceful cooperation and good-neighbor relations. The Soviet Union therefore invariably and consistently advocates the establishment of a firm peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of the Asiatic states. "Our entire peace-loving foreign policy, as bequeathed to us by the great Lenin, is directed to the task of saving mankind from the threat of war. And this finds its expression in our concrete endeavors and in our constructive undertakings." These were the emphatic words of L. I. Brezhnev at the dinner in honor of President N. S. Reddy of India. "Several days ago the Soviet Union from the rostrum of the U.N. proposed a whole complex of measures for strengthening peace and improving the international atmosphere. This course of action takes

"into account the realities of the modern world. It is intelligible to the peoples and it is responsive to their aspirations. It is their future."

Our country supports the initiative taken by the government of Afghanistan, which proposed to the Pakistani and Iranian governments that they employ negotiations to reach a peaceful solution of the problems entailed in their mutual relations. Well known are the Soviet proposals concerning normalization of the situation in the Near East, including removal of the Israeli occupation troops from all the captured Arab territories, recognition of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine up to the right to set up their own national sovereign state on Palestinian land, and guaranteeing of peace and security for all the states of the Near East. The Soviet Union supports the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to regulate the relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries in order that Southeast Asia may truly be made a zone of peace and security. The peoples of Southeast Asia have all the potentialities for resolving all the conflicts and misunderstandings through their own efforts without any interference from the outside. The Soviet Union, of course, advocates making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and security; this requires elimination of all the foreign military bases in this region and repudiation of the threat of force which is now seen in the area of the Persian Gulf. The West must understand that the Iranian revolution is an affair which concerns the Iranian people itself.

Condemning the imperialist policy of the United States and the hegemonic course of Peking, the Soviet Union advocates normalization of the situation in all the regions of Asia. The relaxation of tension is as necessary for Asia as it is for Europe or any other region of the world. As L. I. Brezhnev said at the festivities in Alma-Ata, "the most important factor in assuring peace and stability in Asia is the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and our friendship, cooperation and interrelationships with the brotherly socialist states--Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

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INTERNATIONAL

IRAN-IRAQI CONFLICT SUITS U.S. AGGRESSIVE AIMS

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 43, 20-26 Oct 80 pp 10-11

[Article by TASS political commentator Yu. Kornilov: "Timely Commentary--They Are Playing with Fire"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz.... In the recent period these names are never missing from the pages of the world press. The reports coming in from this region are reminiscent of communiques from a theater of military operations. American military vessels are ploughing the waters of the Persian Gulf, reinforced American landing and aviation units are gathering there, and the "gold braid" of the Pentagon is hastily concocting scenarios for military operations. What's up?

The excuse for the expansion of U.S. aggression in the zone of the Persian Gulf was the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict.

As we know, this conflict, the causes of which are rooted in the legacy of the past, has now been in progress for more than a month. The military operations between Iraq and Iran have resulted in the loss of many human lives, the ravaging of cities and settlements, and the destruction of a great quantity of physical assets. In their comments on what is transpiring prominent political and social functionaries of various countries and the press are with complete justification emphasizing the fact that neither party stands to gain from the continuation of the bloodshed. And maintaining that in our time war must not be a means of settling disputes between states, they are speaking out against any attempts to exacerbate the crisis and are calling for the resolving of disputed questions by political means and for negotiations at the table.

In Washington, they are nominally calling for "restraint," declaring "neutrality" and emphasizing the "impartiality" of the U.S. position. This in words. In deed they are doing something completely different. Directly contradictory....

In an effort to strike a blow against the solidarity of the anti-imperialist forces and to again make Iran a military base and a police post for imperialism, the United States is ever more actively preparing for open intervention against the sovereign states of the Near and Middle East. Using as a pretext the "thesis" that the tense situation generated by the Iran-Iraq conflict is jeopardizing the

supply of oil to the West, Washington has speeded up the rates of buildup of its presence in the region. Already massed on the approaches to the Persian Gulf are more than six-tenths of the American aircraft carriers, rocket-carrying cruisers, and other vessels--an enormous armada which Pentagon chief Brown described as "the most powerful concentration of naval forces this region has ever seen." Preparations are in progress to assign for military operations in the combat zone up to 200,000 American soldiers from the so-called "rapid deployment corps," whose chief mission is the suppression of national liberation movements and protection of the interests of the transoceanic monopolies. The press reports that following the well-known Directive 57, which makes the nuclear arsenal of the United States a weapon of suppression and blackmail and attempts to impress on the public the idea of the "acceptability" of nuclear war, President J. Carter issued Memorandum No 51, which provides for the use of nuclear weapons in the Near and Middle East.

At the same time, the United States is using the Iran-Iraq conflict also as an excuse for stepping up the implementation of its long-standing plans for expanding the functions of NATO as a weapon of imperialist authority. It is for this purpose that Washington is threatening the western countries, particularly its NATO allies, with "oil hunger," is calling upon them, in the words of the U.S. president, "to join together in meeting the challenge facing all of us," and it is persistently urging them to "contribute" to the militaristic adventures it has undertaken. U.S. naval forces and a British squadron have already begun in the coastal waters of Iran joint maneuvers in which more than 18,000 persons are taking part. An Australian naval attack group headed by the aircraft carrier Melbourne will be moved to the Persian Gulf. In the plans for American intervention in the Near and Middle East a role of no small importance has been assigned to the U.S. accomplices in the region, especially Egypt. It recently became known that Cairo has reaffirmed its readiness to make available to the United States military bases for the preparation and implementation of operations in the region of conflict. Of course, Sadat is proceeding along the same lines and not without compensation: the American-Egyptian negotiations include discussion of not only the use of Egyptian territory by the American troops but also further U.S. military and economic "aid" to Egypt, for which Washington has allocated as much as 1.4 billion dollars in the just begun 1981 fiscal year. Zealously playing the role of instigators are the ruling circles of Israel, who expect that the Iran-Iraq conflict will facilitate the pursuit of their aggressive policy in respect to their neighbors.

All this adventurist and frankly hegemonic policy, for the implementation of which the Iran-Iraq conflict, we repeat, served as merely an excuse, had to also have its own "theoretical justification," so to speak, and such "justification" emerged. We refer to the well-known "J. Carter doctrine" as set forth in the president's State of the Union message in January of this year. The gist of this doctrine is that the United States has arbitrarily assumed the "right" to take over a particular area of the world--especially if it is rich in energy resources or is of importance from the standpoint of transport communications or has simply caught the fancy of the Pentagon--and with unconcealed straightforwardness to declare this desired area a "sphere of American vital interests." It was such a "sphere" that the United States designated the Persian Gulf zone--this richest "oil depository" of the earth, where more than 46 percent of all the

known oil reserves in the nonsocialist world are concentrated and which delivers more than 60 percent of all the fuel imported by the West. And no sooner was this region designated a "sphere of American vital interests" than Washington got ready for everything, including the use of a "large club," to deprive the people who live in this region of the right to dispose of their property in their own home.

In his day the German Kaiser Wilhelm II had engraved on his cannon in Latin the inscription "The last argument of the king." We do not know whether the American guns aimed at the countries of the Near and Middle East bear any inscriptions other than "Made in the U.S." but Washington evidently considers the aircraft carriers, cannon and bombs the "chief argument" in their claims to domination over these sovereign countries and peoples and to the establishment of a protectorate over the sources of oil. This is a dangerous form of playing with fire because the Persian Gulf area, like any other area in the world, is a sphere of the vital interests of the states which are there and no others. And no one has the right to meddle in their affairs from the outside and to assume the role of their guardians or the self-styled "preservers of order."

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFGHAN VISITORS IN ASHKHABAD--On 16 October the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are in Turkmenistan visited the Academy of Sciences of Turkmen SSR (AN TSSR). The president of the AN TSSR, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Professor A. G. Babayev, told the Afghan visitors about the structure of the academy and its contribution to the development of the economics, science and culture of the republic and he answered questions from the visitors. Speakers at the meeting included Hazret Hangar, a member of the Kabul gorkom of the NDPA [National Democratic Party of Afghanistan], Kabul University Professor Rahim Elhan and editor-in-chief of the newspaper **GORESH SEID SEDIYK ANINIY**. They thanked the collective of the Academy of Sciences of TSSR for their warm welcome and spoke about the benefits derived from the friendly contacts and the need for Afghanistan to study and apply to its own people the experience of the USSR in all the spheres of life and in the building of a new society. On the same day the Afghan visitors met with the executives of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Turkmenistan. Komsomol Central Committee Secretary B. Soyunov described the work of the Komsomol of the republic and its contribution to the struggle for fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Following this, the Afghan visitors met with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of the republic. Accompanying the Afghan visitors were the following division chiefs of the Central Committee of the CP of Turkmenistan: propaganda and agitation--A. Begdshanov, science and educational institutions--Ye. Olyyakuliyev.--Turkmeninform [Turkmen Information Office]. [Text] [Ashkhabad **TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA** in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 22] 7962

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NATIONAL

SUPREME SOVIET ENACTS LEGISLATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW VIOLATIONS

New Law, Petty Crime Statistics

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Speech by Chairman I. M. Yarkovoy of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Council of Nationalities at the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, in Moscow in October 1980]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The workers of our nation are excitedly and enthusiastically working on the completion of 10th Five-Year-Plan assignments and preparing a fitting tribute to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The preparations for the party congress have become a matter of concern to our entire population, and not only communists.

All Soviet people were deeply satisfied with the decisions of the October Plenum of the Central Committee of our party and with the speech presented at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev presented a thorough analysis of the nation's development during the current stage and stressed, in particular, that the Communist Party and the Soviet State are most concerned with public well-being and envisage, in their economic strategy, more dramatic economic changes to solve a variety of problems connected with the enhancement of worker welfare.

There is no doubt that the serious advances planned by the party in the production of foodstuffs and industrial commodities, in the improvement of public services and in the intensification of housing construction will be successfully accomplished and that this will constitute a new and important step along the path of communist construction.

In the developed socialist society, under the conditions of true democracy, increasingly extensive opportunities are afforded for the display of creative initiative and labor and political enthusiasm by the masses and for the exercise of civil rights and freedoms. At the same time, the unconditional observance of laws, communist moral standards and the rules of socialist communal living become more important. This is why we must fight a resolute and uncompromising struggle

against certain phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life, such as theft, mismanagement, hooliganism, drunkenness, parasitism, and violations of discipline and public order.

In our nation, socialist legality is being reinforced consistently in accordance with the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the provisions of the Constitution of the USSR. Important steps have been taken to improve legislation, to further augment the authority of soviets of people's deputies, to improve the work of law-enforcement agencies and to augment the role of society in the maintenance of public order. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work" and "On the Improvement of Work Connected with the Maintenance of Public Order and More Intense Struggle Against Legal Offenses" have been of particular value in improving indoctrinational work and preventing crime.

The draft Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Offenses, which was submitted to you for discussion, represents the latest step in this direction. The draft is based on provisions taken from party congress proceedings, the decrees of CPSU Central Committee plenums, other party documents, the Constitution of the USSR and the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pertaining to problems in the reinforcement of discipline and legality and the protection of the public interest and individual rights.

The fundamentals of legislation were drafted by the legislative proposals commissions of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The draft was submitted numerous times to union republic supreme soviet presidiums for their conclusions. Representatives of ministries and departments and prominent Soviet scholars took part in compiling the draft. During this process, consideration was given to practice in the enforcement of laws regarding administrative liability, the urgent requirements of public life, the conclusions of Soviet legal science and the proposals of citizens.

The vast majority of Soviet people consciously and precisely observe the laws of our state, and millions of citizens take an active part in law enforcement. Nonetheless, many legal offenses are still being committed. The draft being discussed today is primarily intended to combat administrative offenses, which, although they are not as serious as crimes, are quite numerous and inflict considerable harm on society.

The most widespread administrative offenses are traffic violations, petty hooliganism, drunkenness, petty theft and petty speculation. Struggle against these offenses, which border on crime, is an essential condition for the preservation of public order, the reinforcement of discipline and the prevention of crime.

Appreciable injuries are inflicted by violations of state-established regulations connected with environmental protection, the efficient use of natural resources, the creation of normal work and leisure conditions for citizens and the protection of their health. Suffice it to say that last year alone, more than 60,000 were fined for violations of hunting regulations and over 3,000 lost the right to hunt; administrative proceedings were instituted against around 300,000 people for violations of fishing laws; around 400,000 fines were levied by state sanitation inspection agencies for violations of sanitary regulations by enterprises of the food industry, public catering and trade.

The draft submitted to this session for discussion is intended to establish a solid legislative basis for more effective work in the prevention of these offenses and more intense struggle against them.

The draft envisages that legislation pertaining to administrative offenses must protect the social order, socialist property, civil rights and freedoms, established administrative procedures and state and public order, strengthen socialist legality, prevent offenses and teach citizens to respect Soviet laws, conscientiously fulfill their commitments and feel a sense of responsibility for society.

With a view to these objectives, the draft sets forth the provisions of administrative liability, the organs and individuals empowered to impose administrative penalties, and the procedure of investigating and judging administrative cases.

For the first time, the administrative offense is defined in our legislation. The administrative offense (or infraction) is unlawful and wrongful action or inaction (premeditated or committed through negligence) constituting an infringement of state or public order, socialist property, civil rights and freedoms or established administrative procedures, for which administrative liability is envisaged by law.

As a general law, the draft stipulates that persons who have reached the age of 16 by the time the offense is committed are subject to administrative penalties. The principle, in accordance with which persons between the ages of 16 and 18 are generally subject to disciplinary measures envisaged in republic statutes concerning juvenile affairs commissions, is still in force.

The entire draft is permeated with the idea of the strict observance of legality. It contains the principled statement that no one can be subjected to compulsory discipline in connection with an administrative offense unless on the grounds and in the manner established by law.

The draft reaffirms and clarifies the existing system of administrative penalties. These include warnings, fines, the indemnification or confiscation of implements or objects of administrative offenses, the cancellation of driving privileges and hunting rights and, as extreme measures, correctional labor and administrative detention. Confiscation, the cancellation of driving privileges and hunting rights, and correctional labor can only be imposed by means of legislative acts of the USSR and union republics, and administrative detention must be authorized by legislative acts of the USSR. The draft records existing maximum fines: up to 10 rubles from citizens and up to 50 rubles from officials, and, for some more serious offenses, citizens can be fined up to 50 rubles and officials can be fined up to 100 rubles.

The draft sets forth the general rules governing the imposition of administrative penalties, providing for the choice of penalties with a view to the gravity of the offense, in accordance with the principles of socialist legality, justice and humaneness. The draft underscores the need to consider the nature of the offense, the character of the offender, the degree of his guilt, his financial status, and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

The draft reaffirms the special role of soviets of people's deputies in the struggle against administrative offenses. In accordance with the Constitution of the

USSR, they ensure the observance of laws and the protection of state and public order and civil rights and freedoms. On the basis of constitutional provisions, the draft envisages that the soviets will coordinate the work of all state and public organs within their territory for the prevention of administrative offenses and will oversee the activities of crime prevention agencies under their jurisdiction.

The fundamental principle of the draft is the provision that all cases involving administrative offenses will be judged by the administrative commissions of executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies if the law does not place them under the jurisdiction of other bodies. Experience has shown that the commissions are quite effectively leading the struggle against administrative violations wherever the work of these collective organs is well organized and wherever soviets give them the necessary attention and daily assistance. This also applies to juvenile affairs commissions.

The draft also presents a general list of other bodies empowered to impose administrative penalties and specifies the types of cases subject to the jurisdiction of each of these bodies. The provision that the authority to investigate cases of administrative offenses can only be granted to specific bodies by legislative acts of the USSR, which has been in effect for almost 20 years, is to remain in force. This provision is aimed at stabilizing and reducing, as much as possible, the group of bodies and, in particular, officials empowered to impose administrative penalties.

The draft clarifies constitutional requirements for the all-round reinforcement of law and order and the strict observance of legality and state discipline. It reflects the democratic nature of our social order. The provisions in the draft are intended to protect the rights of Soviet citizens, as proclaimed and guaranteed in the Constitution of the USSR, and the interests of the society and state.

In the belief that the most important method of combating administrative offenses is indoctrinational, preventive work, the draft instructs state organs, public organizations and labor collectives to attach primary significance to crime prevention measures and the determination and elimination of the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of infractions.

It is essential that the work to prevent and eradicate crime be closely connected with the plans for the economic and social development of collectives, so that concern will be displayed everywhere for each individual and that cases of drunkenness, hooliganism, theft and other antisocial acts will be dealt with in short and principled order.

An active role in the maintenance of exemplary order in population points and at enterprises is assigned to public organizations, voluntary people's patrols, comrades' courts, public law and order maintenance centers and other volunteer crime prevention bodies. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, in the struggle against negative phenomena, "we must make full use of the opinions of the labor collective, criticism in the press, persuasive methods, and the force of law--all of the means at our disposal."

The further augmentation of society's role in the maintenance of law and order will be promoted by the draft provision that documents pertaining to administrative offenses can be turned over to comrades' courts, public organizations or the labor collective if the circumstances of the case and the character of the offender call for the imposition of public disciplinary action.

The concluding section of the draft fundamentals discusses the proceedings of administrative cases. Administrative proceedings must ensure the timely investigation of all cases, the objective determination of the circumstances of each case and the settlement of each case in strict accordance with legislation. The preventive, educative value of administrative proceedings is also underscored. Among other important provisions in the draft, the opportunities to appeal rulings on cases involving administrative offenses are more extensive than those specified in existing legislation. In accordance with Article 58 of the Constitution of the USSR on the right of citizens to appeal, the possibility of appealing these rulings in a higher body of public administration or a people's court is stipulated as a general principle.

Comrade Deputies!

The compilation of the draft fundamentals constitutes an important part of the substantial and multifaceted work being performed in our nation to bring legislation in line with the Constitution of the USSR. This is the first law of its kind to be enacted, and there is a great need for it.

The adoption of the Fundamentals of Legislation on Administrative Offenses, which will constitute a basis for the codification of all legislation pertaining to administrative liability, will be the beginning of the massive project of bringing the legislation of the USSR and the union republics in line with the fundamentals of legislation. Many union legislative acts will have to be amended.

The fundamentals are to be enacted on 1 March 1981.

Law codes pertaining to administrative offenses will have to be drawn up and adopted in the union republics. In accordance with these fundamentals and other legislative acts of the USSR, republic codes will stipulate the specific acts that will be regarded as administrative infractions and the specific penalties these acts will incur. The compilation of these codes will be a complicated matter because they, just as the fundamentals, will essentially have to be drawn up for the first time.

It is important to note that the adoption of the fundamentals and the codes will increase citizens' awareness of their obligation to observe state and public order and will aid in improving the work of law enforcement and other crime prevention agencies. Backed up by these new laws, they will have to put up an even more vigorous fight against violations of law and order, display more initiative and adherence to principle, intensify crime prevention work, develop and strengthen ties with labor collectives and the public, and thoroughly protect the interests of society and the socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens, as proclaimed and guaranteed in the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws.

Comrade Deputies!

Legality and law and order constitute one of the important bases of the normal life of society and all its members. The enactment of the new law will help to strengthen Soviet law and order and socialist legality, establish favorable conditions for the work and leisure of Soviet people and reliably protect the interests of the citizen and the society.

The legislative proposals commissions ask that you approve the Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Administrative Offenses and adopt the decree on their enactment.

Legislation on Administrative Violations

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 pp 1-2

["Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Administrative Offenses," signed by Chairman L. Brezhnev and Secretary M. Georgadze of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Moscow, the Kremlin, on 23 October 1980]

[Text] Section I. General Provisions

Article 1. Objectives of Legislation Pertaining to Administrative Offenses

Legislation pertaining to administrative offenses is intended to protect the social order of the USSR, socialist property, the socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens, the rights and legal interests of enterprises, establishments and organizations, established administrative procedure and state and public order, to strengthen socialist legality, to prevent legal offenses, and teach citizens to strictly and unconditionally observe the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws, respect the rights, dignity and honor of other citizens and the rules of socialist communal living, voluntarily fulfill personal commitments and feel a sense of responsibility for society.

Article 2. Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Administrative Offenses

The legislation of the USSR and union republics on administrative offenses consists of these fundamentals, defining the principles and establishing the general provisions of this legislation, and legislative acts of the USSR, decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers, law codes and other legislative acts of union republics and decrees of union republic councils of ministers on administrative offenses, issued in accordance with these fundamentals.

Article 3. Competence of USSR and Union Republics in the Area of Legislation Pertaining to Administrative Offenses

The competence of the USSR in the area of legislation pertaining to administrative offenses will extend to:

The definition of the principles and the establishment of general provisions of the legislation of the USSR and union republics on administrative offenses;

The establishment of administrative liability for violations of regulations: regarding the standardization and quality of products; the distribution and content of measurement devices and the use of these devices; accounting and statistics; traffic safety and the use of rail, air, sea and pipeline transport; highway traffic safety; border crossings; the passport system; the acquisition, storage and use of firearms, explosives, radioactive substances and other means of destruction; the protection of Soviet territory against the ingress and spread of quarantine and other infectious diseases; customs and the struggle against smuggling; monetary circulation; the behavior of foreign citizens and stateless individuals in the USSR;

The determination, whenever necessary, of the procedure for investigating cases involving specific types of administrative offenses, the liability for which is established in legislation of the USSR.

The competence of the USSR will also extend to legislation on administrative offenses and other matters of unionwide significance.

The competence of union republics extends to:

Legislation on administrative offenses pertaining to matters not under the jurisdiction of the USSR;

The establishment of the group of violations, for which administrative liability is envisaged, that can be penalized by local soviets of people's deputies, with the exception of village and rural soviets, within the limits stipulated in legislative acts.

Article 4. Prevention of Administrative Offenses

State organs, public organizations and labor collectives will plan and carry out measures to prevent administrative offenses, determine and eradicate the causes and conditions contributing to their commission, and instill citizens with a high sense of awareness and discipline and the strict observance of Soviet law. Soviets of people's deputies, ensuring the observance of laws, the maintenance of state and public order and the protection of civil rights in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, will coordinate the work of all state and public bodies within their territory to prevent administrative offenses and will oversee the activities of internal affairs organs, administrative commissions, juvenile affairs commissions and other subordinate bodies combating administrative offenses.

Article 5. The Safeguarding of Socialist Legality When Disciplinary Actions Are Taken for Violations of Administrative Law

Disciplinary actions will not be imposed on any violator of administrative law unless they are imposed on the grounds and according to the procedure established by law.

Proceedings involving cases of administrative offenses will be conducted on the basis of the strict observance of socialist legality.

Administrative disciplinary actions will be taken by bodies and officials empowered to do this, within the limits of their competence and in strict accordance with legislation.

The observance of legislative requirements in the punishment of violations of administrative law will be guaranteed by means of regular control by superior organs and officials, the verification of legality by the procuracy, the right to appeal and other methods established by law.

Article 6. Operation of Legislation Pertaining to Liability for Administrative Offenses

A person who violates administrative law is subject to liability on the basis of legislation in effect at the time and in the place the offense was committed.

Acts mitigating or abolishing liability for administrative offenses will be retroactive--that is, they will also apply to offenses committed prior to the promulgation of these acts. Acts establishing or increasing liability for administrative offenses will not be retroactive.

Proceedings instituted against violators of administrative law will be conducted on the basis of legislation in force at the time and in the location of the hearing.

Section II. Violations of Administrative Law and Administrative Liability

Article 7. Interpretation of Administrative Offenses

Administrative offenses (or infractions) are any unlawful and wrongful action or inaction (premeditated or committed through negligence), for which legislation envisages administrative liability and which constitute the infringement of state or public order, socialist property, the rights and freedoms of citizens or the established administrative procedure.

Article 8. Persons Subject to Liability for Administrative Offenses

Persons who have reached the age of 16 when they commit administrative offenses are subject to administrative liability.

Persons from 16 to 18 years of age who have violated administrative law will be subject to disciplinary actions envisaged in the statutes on juvenile affairs commissions ratified by the union republic supreme soviet presidiums; in cases specifically envisaged in legislative acts of the USSR, these persons may be subject to administrative liability on general grounds.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons within the territory of the USSR will be subject to the same administrative liability on general grounds as citizens of the USSR. The question of liability for administrative offenses committed within the territory of the USSR by foreign citizens who have been granted immunity from the administrative jurisdiction of the USSR and the union republics by existing Soviet laws and international treaties will be settled by diplomatic means.

Persons who act out of extreme need or in self-defense and persons who are legally insane are not subject to administrative liability.

Article 9. Liability of Servicemen and Other Persons Covered by Disciplinary Regulations Regarding the Commission of Administrative Offenses

Servicemen and new recruits, as well as rank-and-file employees and administrators of internal affairs organs will be subject to disciplinary actions envisaged in regulations pertaining to administrative offenses. These individuals will be subject to administrative liability on general grounds for violations of traffic regulations, hunting laws, the laws governing fishing and the preservation of fish reserves, and customs regulations and for smuggling. These persons are not subject to fines, correctional labor or administrative detention.

Persons covered by disciplinary regulations or special statutes on discipline who do not belong to the categories listed in the first part of this article will be subject to disciplinary liability for administrative offenses covered by these regulations and statutes, and to administrative liability on general grounds for other offenses.

In the cases specified in the first paragraph of this article, the organs (or officials) empowered to impose administrative penalties can, instead of imposing penalties, turn the documents pertaining to the offenses over to the appropriate bodies for the possible institution of disciplinary proceedings against these offenders.

Article 10. Submission of Documents Pertaining to Administrative Offenses to Comrades' Courts, Public Organizations or Labor Collectives for Examination

The person who violates administrative law is absolved of administrative liability and his case will be submitted for consideration to a comrades' court, public organization or labor collective if the nature of his offense and his own character dictate public disciplinary action.

Article 11. The Possibility of Absolving Persons Who Commit Negligible Offenses of Administrative Liability

If the administrative offense is of little importance, the organ (or official) empowered to settle the matter can absolve the offender of administrative liability and limit the penalty to an oral reprimand.

Article 12. Types of Administrative Penalties

The following administrative penalties can be imposed for the commission of administrative offenses:

- 1) Warnings;
- 2) Fines;
- 3) The indemnification of items representing the instruments or immediate objects of administrative offenses;
- 4) The confiscation of items representing the instruments or immediate objects of administrative offenses;

- 5) The cancellation of special privileges granted to the citizen (driving and hunting privileges);
- 6) Correctional labor;
- 7) Administrative detention.

The administrative penalties listed in points 3-6 of this article can only be imposed on the basis of legislative acts of the USSR and union republics, and administrative detention must be envisaged in legislative acts of the USSR.

The indemnification or confiscation of items can be the chief or supplementary administrative penalty; other penalties listed in the first part of this article can only be imposed as the basic penalty.

A basic penalty or a combination of basic and supplementary penalties can be imposed on an administrative offender.

Legislative acts of the USSR and union republics can envisage administrative penalties other than the ones listed in this article, in accordance with the principles and basic provisions of these fundamentals.

Soviet legislation can envisage the administrative deportation of foreign citizens and stateless individuals who commit administrative infractions or flagrantly violate Soviet law and order.

Article 13. Warnings

Warnings which serve as administrative penalties must be issued in written form. The warning will be recorded in other forms in certain cases envisaged in legislation.

Article 14. Fines

Fines imposed on citizens for administrative offenses will generally not exceed 10 rubles, and fines imposed on officials will not exceed 50 rubles.

If the need arises to heighten liability for certain types of administrative offenses, legislative acts of the USSR and union republics can establish fines of up to 50 rubles for citizens and up to 100 rubles for officials.

In special cases connected with the fulfillment of obligations stipulated in international treaties of the USSR and the special need to establish stricter administrative liability, legislative acts of the USSR can establish fines in larger amounts than those envisaged in this article.

Article 15. The Indemnification of Items Representing the Instruments or Immediate Objects of Administrative Offenses

The indemnification of items representing the instruments or immediate objects of administrative offenses will consist of the confiscation of these items and their subsequent sale, with the proceeds from the sale, excluding selling costs, turned over to the former owner.

The indemnification procedure and the types of items subject to indemnification will be established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 16. The Confiscation of Items Representing the Instruments or Immediate Objects of Administrative Offenses

The confiscation of items representing the instruments or immediate objects of administrative offenses will signify that the items will become state property and that the former owner will not be compensated for the loss. Unless otherwise stipulated in legislative acts of the USSR, only items which are the personal property of the offender can be confiscated.

The procedure of confiscation and the specific items not subject to confiscation will be established by legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 17. The Cancellation of Special Privileges Granted to the Citizen

Special privileges granted to a citizen (driving or hunting privileges) can be suspended for up to 3 years for flagrant or regular violations of the rules governing these privileges.

Persons who must drive because of their disabilities cannot have their driving privileges revoked unless they have been convicted of drunk driving.

The hunting privileges of a citizen cannot be revoked if hunting is his basic means of subsistence.

Article 18. Correctional Labor

Correctional labor can be imposed for a term of up to 2 months in the offender's permanent place of employment, with up to 25 percent of his wages withheld by the state. Correctional labor will be imposed by a rayon (or city) people's court (or people's judge).

Article 19. Administrative detention

Administrative detention will only apply in special cases for certain types of administrative offenses and will involve detention for up to 15 days. Administrative detention will be imposed by the rayon (or city) people's court (or people's judge).

Pregnant women, mothers of children under the age of 12, persons under the age of 18 and disabled persons of the first and second categories will not be subject to administrative detention.

Article 20. Circumstances Mitigating Liability for Administrative Offenses

The circumstances mitigating liability for administrative offenses will be the following:

- 1) Sincere confessions of guilt;

- 2) The offender's prevention of injurious effects of the offense, or his voluntary payment of damages and redress of injuries;
- 3) The commission of offenses under the influence of severe emotional stress or grave personal or family circumstances;
- 4) The commission of offenses by minors;
- 5) The commission of offenses by pregnant women or mothers of infants.

Legislation of the USSR and union republics can also envisage other circumstances mitigating liability for administrative offenses. The organ (or official) hearing a case involving administrative offenses can also consider mitigating circumstances not specified in legislation.

Article 21. Circumstances Aggravating Liability for Administrative Offenses

The circumstances aggravating liability for administrative offenses are the following:

- 1) The continuation of unlawful behavior despite the warnings of authorities;
- 2) The repetition, within 1 year, of an offense for which the individual has already penalized; the commission of an offense by a person convicted of an earlier crime;
- 3) The involvement of minors in offenses;
- 4) The commission of the offense by a group of individuals;
- 5) The commission of the offense at the time of a natural disaster or under other extraordinary conditions;
- 6) The commission of the offense in an intoxicated state. The organ (or official) imposing the administrative penalty can choose not to regard this as an aggravating circumstance, depending on the nature of the offense.

Article 22. General Rules Governing the Imposition of Penalties for Administrative Offenses

Penalties for administrative offenses will be imposed within the bounds established by the normative act envisaging liability for the offense committed and in strict accordance with these fundamentals, the law codes of union republics and other acts on administration offenses.

When penalties are being imposed, the nature of the offense, the character of the offender, the degree of his guilt, his financial status and all mitigating or aggravating circumstances will be taken into account.

Article 23. Time Limits for the Imposition of Administrative Penalties

The administrative penalty must be imposed within 2 months after the date the offense was committed, or, in the case of protracted offenses, 2 months after the date the offense was discovered.

If a criminal case is dismissed or terminated but the actions of the defendant display signs of administrative infractions, an administrative penalty can be imposed within 1 month after the criminal case has been dismissed or terminated.

The time limits specified in this article do not apply to cases involving the confiscation of smuggled items on the basis of the Customs Code of the USSR.

Article 24. Statute of Limitations for Administrative Offenses

If a person penalized for an administrative offense does not commit another administrative infraction within 1 year after the date the penalty has been executed, he will no longer be subject to administrative penalties.

Article 25. The Imposition of Damages

If an administrative offense damages the property of a citizen, enterprise, establishment or organization, the administrative commission, executive committee of a village or rural soviet of people's deputies, juvenile affairs commission or people's judge setting the penalty for the offense is authorized to simultaneously decide the question of compensation for damages if the amount does not exceed 50 rubles, and a rayon (or city) people's court can decide the matter regardless of the amount of damages.

In other cases, the question of compensation for property damages resulting from administrative offenses will be decided in civil court proceedings.

Section III. Organs Empowered To Investigate Cases Involving Administrative Offenses

Article 26. Organs (or Officials) Empowered To Investigate Cases of Administrative Offenses

Cases involving administrative offenses will be investigated by the following:

- 1) The administrative commissions of executive committees of rayon, city, urban neighborhood, village and rural soviets of people's deputies;
- 2) The executive committees of village and rural soviets of people's deputies;
- 3) Rayon (or city) and urban neighborhood juvenile affairs commissions;
- 4) Rayon (or city) people's courts (or people's judges);
- 5) Internal affairs organs, state inspection agencies and other organs (or officials) authorized to do this by legislative acts of the USSR.

Article 27. Administrative Commissions. Executive Committees of Village and Rural Soviets of People's Deputies

The administrative commissions of executive committees of rayon, city, urban neighborhood, village and rural soviets of people's deputies will settle all cases of administrative infractions with the exception of those assigned in accordance with these fundamentals to the competence of other organs (or officials).

The administrative commissions will be set up by the appropriate soviets of people's deputies and will consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, executive secretary and the members of the commission. The administrative commissions of executive committees of rayon, city and urban neighborhood soviets of people's deputies will also include an alternate executive secretary. The procedure of administrative commission activity will be established in union republic legislation.

The executive committees of village and rural soviets of people's deputies will examine cases of administrative infractions assigned to their jurisdiction by legislative acts of the USSR and union republics.

Article 28. Juvenile Affairs Commissions

Cases involving administrative offenses by minors will be examined by rayon (or city) and urban neighborhood juvenile affairs commissions unless legislative acts of the USSR stipulate otherwise.

Rayon (or city) and urban neighborhood juvenile affairs commissions will be set up by the appropriate soviets of people's deputies and will consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, temporary executive secretary and the members of the commission. If necessary, the commission could also include an inspector of juvenile affairs.

The procedure of the examination of cases of administrative offenses by these commissions will be established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 29. People's Courts (or People's Judges)

Rayon (or city) people's courts (or people's judges) examine cases of administrative offenses assigned to their jurisdiction by these fundamentals, other legislative acts of the USSR and legislative acts of union republics.

The procedure of administrative proceedings in people's courts will be established in legislative acts of the USSR and union republics.

Article 30. Internal Affairs Organs, State Inspection Agencies and Other Organs Authorized To Investigate Cases of Administrative Infractions

Internal affairs organs, state inspection agencies and other authorized organs (Point 5, Article 26) will investigate cases of administrative infractions assigned to their jurisdiction by legislative acts of the USSR.

The procedure of examining cases of administrative offenses within these organs will be established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

The individuals authorized to investigate cases of administrative infractions in behalf of the organs specified in the first part of this article will be listed in legislative acts of the USSR and decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Section IV. Proceedings of Cases Involving Administrative Offenses

Article 31. Purpose of Proceedings Involving Cases of Administrative Offenses

The purpose of proceedings involving cases of administrative offenses is the timely, thorough, complete and objective disclosure of the circumstances of each case, the settlement of each case in strict accordance with legislation and the guaranteed execution of the ruling, as well as the determination of causes and conditions contributing to the commission of administrative offenses, the prevention of crime, the education of citizens to observe the law and the reinforcement of socialist legality.

Article 32. Record of Administrative Offenses

The commission of an administrative offense will be recorded by an authorized official or representative of a public organization or public law enforcement agency. The record will state the date and place of its compilation, the title and full name of the compiler, information about the character of the offender, the place, time and nature of the administrative offense, the normative act envisaging liability for the offense, the names and addresses of any witnesses or victims, the testimony of the offender, and other information necessary for the settlement of the case.

The record will be signed by the compiler and the offender; if there are witnesses or victims, the record can also be signed by these individuals.

If the offender refuses to sign the record, this will be duly noted in the record. The offender has the right to supplement the record with additional testimony, comments on the contents of the record and an explanation of his reasons for refusing to sign it.

The record will be sent to the organ (or official) empowered to investigate the case.

The record will not be compiled in cases in which, in accordance with legislation, a fine is imposed and collected, or a warning is issued, directly at the scene of the offense. The offender who pays a fine is issued the proper receipt.

Article 33. Administrative Custody, Property Search and the Attachment of Property and Documents

In cases directly envisaged in legislative acts of the USSR and union republics, persons can be taken into custody, their person and property can be searched, and their property and documents can be attached if this is done for the purpose of stopping administrative infractions, compiling records or ensuring the timely and accurate investigation of cases and execution of statutes pertaining to cases of administrative offenses.

The person who has committed an administrative offense can only be taken into administrative custody by organs (or officials) authorized to do this by legislation of the USSR and union republics, and this custody cannot exceed 3 hours, with the exception of special cases for which other terms of custody are envisaged in legislative acts of the USSR.

The duration of administrative custody is measured from the time the offender is brought in for the compilation of the record, or, if the person is in a state of intoxication, from the time he sobers up.

The procedure of administrative custody, personal and property search and the attachment of property of documents for the purposes envisaged in this article will be defined in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 34. Place and Time of Investigation of Cases of Administrative Offenses

A case involving an administrative offense will be investigated at the scene of commission unless legislation of the USSR and union republics stipulates otherwise.

The time of the investigation of cases of administrative offenses will be established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 35. Rights of Individuals Against Whom Administrative Proceedings Are Instituted

Persons against whom administrative proceedings are instituted have the right to learn the facts of the matter, give testimony, present evidence and submit petitions; when the case is being investigated, they can make use of the legal assistance of an attorney and they can speak in their native tongue, using the services of an interpreter, if they do not know the language in which the proceedings will be conducted; they can appeal the verdict. A case involving an administrative offense is investigated in the presence of the accused. In the absence of this individual, the case can only be heard if he has been informed in advance of the place and time of the hearing and has not petitioned for its postponement.

Legislation of the USSR and union republics can envisage cases in which the appearance of the accused before the organ (or official) hearing the matter is compulsory.

Article 36. Investigation of Cases Involving Administrative Offenses

Cases of administrative offenses will be heard in open sessions.

The organ (or official) hearing the case of an administrative offense must establish whether the offense was actually committed, whether the accused is guilty of committing it, whether he is subject to administrative liability, whether there are mitigating or aggravating circumstances, whether property damages were caused, whether there are grounds for turning the documents pertaining to the administrative offense over to a comrades' court, public organization or labor collective, and whether there are other circumstances significant for the correct judgment of the matter.

Article 37. Rulings on Cases of Administrative Offenses

After hearing a case involving an administrative offense, an organ (or official) renders a ruling. The ruling of an executive committee of a village or rural soviet of people's deputies on a case involving an administrative offense is rendered in the form of a decision.

The ruling must specify the title of the organ (or official) rendering it, the date of the hearing, information about the accused, the circumstances established during the hearing, references to normative acts envisaging liability for the particular administrative offense, and the decision made on the matter.

The ruling is announced immediately after the hearing. A copy will be sent or delivered to the accused within 3 days.

In certain cases envisaged in legislation of the USSR and union republics, the penalty is noted in the record of the administrative proceedings, or the ruling can be recorded by some other means established by law.

Article 38. Transfer of Documents to Public Prosecutor or Preliminary Surveillance and Investigation Agency

If the organ (or official) hearing the case concludes that the offense contains elements of crime, the documents are sent on to the public prosecutor or a preliminary surveillance and investigation agency.

Article 39. The Appeal and Protest of Rulings on Cases of Administrative Offenses

The ruling on a case of an administrative offense can be appealed by the defendant or by the victim;

The ruling of an administrative commission or juvenile affairs commission is appealed in the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies or the rayon (or city) people's court, the decision of which will be final;

The decision of an executive committee of a village or rural soviet of people's deputies can be appealed in the executive committee of a rayon, city or urban neighborhood soviet of people's deputies or a rayon (or city) people's court, the decision of which will be final;

The ruling of another organ (or official) regarding the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a fine can be appealed in a superior organ (or before a superior official) or a rayon (or city) people's court, the decision of which will be final; a ruling on the imposition of another type of administrative penalty can be appealed in a superior organ (or before a superior official), after which a petition for review can be submitted to a rayon (or city) people's court, the decision of which will be final;

The ruling of an internal affairs organ (or official) regarding the imposition of an administrative penalty in the form of a warning, recorded at the scene of the offense without the compilation of a record, can be appealed in a superior organ (or before a superior official).

The ruling of a rayon (or city) people's court (or people's judge) on the imposition of an administrative penalty is final and is not subject to appeal except in certain cases envisaged in legislative acts of the USSR and union republics.

The petition to review the ruling of a case involving an administrative offense can be submitted within 10 days after the date the ruling was rendered. If the deadline is not met for valid reasons, a different time limit can be set by the organ

(or official) authorized to consider the appeal at the request of the person accused of the offense.

The procedure for submitting petitions for the review of rulings on cases of administrative offenses will be established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

The submission of a petition before the deadline will halt the execution of the ruling until the petition is considered, with the exception of rulings on penalties envisaged in articles 13 and 19 of these fundamentals, as well as in cases in which fines are levied and collected at the scene of the offense.

A ruling on a case involving an administrative offense and the decision on the appeal can be protested by the public prosecutor. The issuance of a protest by the public prosecutor halts the execution of the ruling until the protest has been considered.

Article 40. The Consideration of Appeals and Protests of Rulings in Cases of Administrative Offenses

Appeals and protests of rulings in cases of administrative offenses are examined in accordance with the procedure, and within the time limits, established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

The organ (or official) considering the appeal or protest of a ruling in a case involving an administrative offense verifies the legality and validity of the ruling and makes one of the following decisions:

- 1) Leaves the ruling unchanged and denies the appeal or protest;
- 2) Reverses the ruling and sets a new hearing date;
- 3) Reverses the ruling and dismisses the case;
- 4) Modifies the penalty within the limits envisaged in the normative act on liability for the administrative offense, on the condition, however, that the penalty is not made harsher.

If it should be established that a ruling has been rendered by an organ (or official) not empowered to judge this kind of case, the ruling is reversed and the case is set to be heard by a competent organ (or official).

Article 41. Execution of Rulings on the Imposition of Administrative Penalties

Fines must be paid by offenders within 15 days after the fine has been levied, or, in the event that the ruling is appealed or protested, within 15 days after the denial of the appeal or protest.

If the fine is not paid within this time limit, it is collected by force in accordance with the procedure envisaged in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Rulings on the indemnification or confiscation of instruments or immediate objects of administrative offenses, on the cancellation of the special privileges granted

to the citizen and on correctional labor are enforced by authorized agencies in accordance with the procedure established in legislation of the USSR and union republics.

A ruling on administrative detention is enforced by internal affairs organs in accordance with the procedure established in legislation of the USSR.

A ruling involving the compensation of damages in an administrative case is an enforcing document. The ruling must be executed by the guilty party within the time limit specified in the first part of this article. If the damages are not paid within this time limit, it is used in collection procedures as an executive instrument in accordance with civil trial law.

If the person whose driving or hunting privileges have been suspended for a specific period of time displays a conscientious attitude toward labor and exemplary behavior, the organ (or official) imposing the penalty can reduce the suspension period at the request of a public organization or labor collective after at least half of the suspension period has been served.

Article 42. Statute of Limitations on Administrative Penalties

A ruling involving an administrative penalty does not have to be executed if execution has not been levied on it within 3 months after the day it was rendered. If the execution of the ruling should be halted in accordance with Article 39 of these fundamentals, the statute of limitations will cease until the appeal or protest has been considered.

Legislation of the USSR and union republics can establish other, longer time periods for the execution of rulings in cases of various types of administrative offenses.

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NATIONAL

GOSPLAN FIRST DEPUTY CHIEF ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Moscow POLITICHESVOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 10, 1980 pp 32-40

[Article by P. Paskar', first deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan: "The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex in the USSR"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the entire Soviet population are performing a great deal of work to promote the further development of agriculture. Creatively developing Lenin's agrarian policy, the party is consistently and purposefully striving to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy. This activity became particularly widespread after the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which laid the bases of the party's present agrarian policy and set the objective of the accelerated growth of agricultural production. Many agrarian problems have been solved since that time. Our agriculture is confidently approaching the stage of intensification.

One of the distinctive features of agricultural production today is its broader and deeper ties with other branches of the national economy, primarily industry. This interrelationship is reflected in the increasing quantities of technical equipment, mineral fertilizer, combination fodder and other material resources delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes each year by industry. The number of industrial branches supplying agriculture with their products is increasing. In turn, industry's supply of raw materials and the population's supply of food depend to a tremendous extent on the level of agricultural development. Under these conditions, it is particularly important to arrange for economically sound production relations between the agrarian sector and other branches of the national economy. In other words, it is important to arrange for the efficient functioning and development of the nation's agroindustrial complex. "Apparently, the time has come for the improvement--and serious improvement--of agriculture's production and economic cooperation with directly related branches of industry to ensure a unified, state-wide approach to the development of the entire agroindustrial complex," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1976, p 53).

The agroindustrial complex (APK) is a complex production and economic system. It represents a group of branches of the national economy, specializing in the production of farming and animal husbandry products, their processing and their preparation for consumption, as well as the production of the means of production for agriculture and related branches. The agroindustrial complex in our nation is in the formative stage; its composition and structure have not been precisely

delineated as yet. When the complex' branches and subbranches are being defined, consideration is given to present and projected intersectorial ties involving shipments of products and the performance of services, as well as the specific technological, economic and social demands made on producer branches by consumer branches. The complex can be divided into three main spheres in terms of the functions of its branch links.

The first sphere consists of branches and subbranches of industry which serve agriculture, light industry, the food industry, the meat and dairy industry and the system for the procurement of means of production. It takes in tractor and agricultural machine building, machine building for animal husbandry, fodder production, light industry and the food industry, the production of specialized motor transport vehicles and meliorative equipment, the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, the combination fodder and microbiological industries, technical maintenance and the material and technical supply of agriculture.

The second sphere is that of agricultural production proper. It takes in branches of farming and animal husbandry, agrochemical services and veterinary services for agriculture.

The third sphere consists of all the branches and production units engaged in the procurement, shipment, storage and processing of agricultural raw materials. Most of the final product of the APK, ultimately used to satisfy public demand, is created in this sphere. It takes in the food industry, meat and dairy industry, flour and groat industry, enterprises of light industry engaged in the primary processing of agricultural raw materials, the procurement system and the storage and warehousing network.

As we can see, the agroindustrial complex encompasses a huge economic sphere. It accounts for a high percentage of the national economy's total production output, as well as of the nation's productive capital and employed labor force. The output of APK branches constitutes approximately 40 percent of the gross product of the national economy. Around 40 percent of all the workers in our nation are employed in the APK.

Huge capital investments are being allocated for the development of branches of the agroindustrial complex. During the years of the current five-year plan, for example, they totaled around 210 billion rubles, or almost 50 billion more than during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This sum constitutes almost one-third of all the capital investments used during this period for the development of the national economy as a whole. These sizeable capital investments made it possible to considerably augment fixed productive capital in branches of the APK.

The effective development of the first of the main APK spheres listed above establishes the necessary conditions for the integration of farming and industry and for the more active agricultural use of the achievements of the present technological revolution. The planned transfer of agricultural production to an industrial base is being accelerated in this way. The most perceptible results in the technical equipping of agriculture were witnessed after the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at which time the reinforcement of the material and technical base of agriculture, the provision of agriculture with the latest technical equipment and the efficient use of this equipment were defined as the focal point of the party's agrarian policy during the current stage.

The production of machines and equipment and their delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been considerably augmented. Whereas kolkhozes and sovkhozes received 239,500 tractors in 1965, the figure was 355,000 in 1979, or almost 1.5 times as many (more than 2.2 times as many in terms of their total engine power), and the respective figures for trucks (including special-purpose vehicles and vans) were 94,000 and 266,500 (or 2.8 times as many), the figures for grain combines were 79,000 and 112,000, and so forth. During this same period, a specialized branch for the production of equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production came into being, accelerating the transfer of this branch of agriculture to an industrial basis.

Kolkhozes and state agricultural enterprises and organizations spent 71 billion rubles on technical and other equipment between 1966 and 1978, while the figure for the preceding 13 years was only 25 billion rubles. The motor vehicle and tractor pool of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been almost completely renovated and its qualitative composition has improved. As a result, our agriculture has taken a large step forward in its technical equipping. In terms of the capital-labor ratio and power-labor ratio, however, this branch does not meet today's requirements as yet and is lagging far behind industry. Many areas of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production are inadequately mechanized. Systems of machinery are not being used enough in agriculture, and this is slowing down its industrialization. At present, of the almost 3,000 different types of technical devices making up systems of machinery for the performance of agricultural operations, only around 1,800 are being mass-produced.

The July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified a number of large-scale undertakings for the 11th Five-Year Plan, aimed at raising the level of mechanization in farming and animal husbandry. Plans call for the considerable augmentation of kolkhoz and sovkhoz supplies of modern high-power tractors with all of the necessary mounted or towed machines and implements, special-purpose trucks, highly productive combines for the performance of agricultural operations in accordance with the highest requirements of agricultural science, various types of equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production and other agricultural equipment. Machine builders have been requested to make a maximum effort to successfully attain objectives set by the Party with a view to the accelerated mechanization of agricultural production.

Industry is providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the means of production they require on an increasingly broad scale. These include mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, which are helping kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers to increase the yield of agricultural crops. Shipments of fertilizer for agriculture, for example, increased from 6.3 million tons in 1965 to 17.4 million tons in 1979 (calculated according to 100-percent nutrients), and shipments of chemical food supplements increased from 30,000 tons to 491,000 tons. This year agriculture received around 600,000 tons of chemical means of plant protection, which reduced product losses resulting from pests and crop diseases. The combination fodder industry and the microbiological industry, which supplies agriculture with edible protein, vitamins, amino acids, enzymes and other products of microbiological synthesis, are undergoing intensive development.

Therefore, the number of industrial branches producing means of production for agriculture is rising, and the scales of their deliveries to kolkhozes and sovkhozes

are growing by leaps and bounds. As a result, division of labor has become more pronounced, and agriculture is losing many of its production functions. It is giving birth to independent branches. For example, water management construction and land reclamation have broken away from agriculture, and the same is true, to a considerable extent, of material and technical supply, repair services, production construction, combination fodder production, and so forth.

This has given agriculture an opportunity to concentrate more and more on the particular fields of activity that are directly connected with the productive use of nature's biological potential. But this has not been a smooth process; it has been held up by a number of factors. In some cases, for example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still performing many non-farming operations, including the production of combination fodder and building materials, the construction of various farming facilities, and so forth. The value of the non-farming product at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1978, for example, was 21.5 billion rubles. This testifies that a significant part of the production resources allocated for agricultural development must be used in other fields of activity.

The industrialization of agriculture is causing its material and technical base to gradually approach industry in terms of the main quality indicators. It is on this basis that agriculture is progressing from the mechanization of basic technological processes to the comprehensive mechanization of production. In line with the higher technical equipment level of agriculture, the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stipulated that the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of all major agricultural crops should be completed during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Industrial technology, based on the extensive use of modern scientific achievements, comprehensive mechanization and intensive division of labor, is being used more and more. All of this is appreciably reducing agriculture's dependence on natural and climatic conditions and is allowing for the fuller use of the biological potential of soil, plants and animals and the constant elevation of labor productivity and agricultural production efficiency indicators.

The central link of the agroindustrial complex is, of course, agriculture proper. In the foreseeable future, farming and animal husbandry will remain the chief primary source of the means of human existence. Most of agriculture's products cannot be produced in other branches or replaced by other products.

As a result of our party's consistent implementation of its agrarian policy, our agriculture is definitely progressing in the area of intensification. In the last 3 five-year plans, a total of around 400 billion rubles has been allocated for its development. Intensification has become the chief factor contributing to increased scales of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The augmentation of expenditures on agricultural development and the reinforcement of agriculture's material and technical base have been accompanied by the growth of its output [see table on following page].

Even in 1979, with its extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the grain yield was 179 million tons. Our nation's largest harvest of raw cotton was picked the same year. It totaled 9.2 million tons. The output of meat (dressed weight) in 1979 was 15.5 million tons.

Output of Main Agricultural Products
(on farms of all types; annual average; in millions of tons)

| | 1961-1965 | 1966-1970 | 1971-1975 | 1976-1979 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grain..... | 130.3 | 167.6 | 181.6 | 209.0 |
| Raw cotton..... | 5.0 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 |
| Sugar beets..... | 59.2 | 81.1 | 76.0 | 90.7 |
| Potatoes..... | 81.6 | 94.8 | 89.8 | 86.5 |
| Vegetables..... | 16.9 | 19.5 | 23.0 | 26.1 |
| Meat (dressed weight)..... | 9.3 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 14.8 |
| Milk..... | 64.7 | 80.6 | 87.4 | 93.2 |
| Eggs, billions..... | 28.7 | 35.8 | 51.4 | 61.9 |
| Wool, thousands of tons..... | 362 | 398 | 442 | 458 |

The development of agricultural production is improving the Soviet people's diet. The quality of products is also improving. The average per capita calorie count of the Soviet diet is 3,200 calories a day, which is on a level with the world's most highly developed nations.

Average per capita meat and meat product consumption rose from 41 kilograms in 1965 to 58 kilograms in 1979, milk and dairy product consumption rose from 251 kilograms to 319 kilograms, and egg consumption rose from 124 eggs to 233 per capita. The production level of some products, however, is still too low. As we know, there have been difficulties in supplying the population with meat, dairy products, vegetables and fruit.

The party's line of dramatic agricultural growth was emphatically reaffirmed in the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee; Plenum. It adopted a program for the continued growth of agricultural production. The average annual grain yield in 1981-1985 is to range from 238 to 243 million tons, and by 1990 it should produce an average of 1 ton per capita. Meat production should total 19.5 million tons by the end of the next five-year plan. The output of other agricultural products is to be augmented substantially. The plenum announced that the party would continue the consistent implementation of its line of constantly increasing capital investments in this branch so that the proportion accounted for by these investments in total funds allocated for national economic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan will be at least as high as in the 10th. This party directive will be taken into account when the new five-year plan for the economic and social development of the nation is being drafted.

The formation of the agroindustrial complex brings about significant changes in the structure and nature of agricultural production. Above all, the movement of material from agriculture to industry increases. In 1977, for example, state purchases of farming and animal husbandry products were 172 percent above 1965 purchases. Secondly, the absolute and relative amounts of agricultural products shipped directly to the consumer are decreasing. According to intersectorial balance data, the increase in total agricultural output between 1959 and 1972 measured almost 37 percent, but the increase in the quantity turned over for industrial processing exceeded 81 percent. During this time, the proportion accounted

for by products used as raw material in industry rose from 39.6 percent in 1959 to 52.4 percent in 1972. Consequently, agriculture is gradually becoming primarily a raw material branch, and the economic results of operations in this sphere will be increasingly determined by the conditions of intersectorial exchange.

The reinforcement of the material and technical base of agriculture and its gradual transfer to an industrial basis have accelerated the processes of production concentration and specialization and the formation of interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations. Favorable conditions for the integration of farming and industry have been established in the production of several agricultural products. This is most clearly observed in agroindustrial associations.

These associations represent the highest form of the integration of agricultural and industrial production. They constitute unified production-farming complexes in which efficient specialization and the cooperation of agricultural enterprises with enterprises of the processing industry serve as a basis for the organic combination of the production of agricultural raw material with its industrial processing, and, in some cases, with the sale of the finished product as well. Many agroindustrial associations have already been founded and are functioning in the production and processing of vegetables, fruit, grapes and the products of poultry-breeding and in other areas of farming and animal husbandry. The associations are made up of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, joint agricultural enterprises (interfarm organizations) and processing, warehousing, trade, transport and other state and cooperative enterprises and organizations, basing their activity on economic accountability within the framework of a single plan and administrative organization.

The creation of associations makes it possible to considerably augment the output, reduce the losses and improve the quality of produce and other perishables. For example, an agrarian-industrial-trade association was formed in the Georgian SSR in 1975 by the republic Ministry of Agriculture. It operates on the principle of "from the field to the store." In 1978 it produced 4 times as many potatoes and 1.5 times as many vegetables as in 1974, and its overall commodity turnover was twice as great. Last year it produced, and its trade network sold, 142,000 tons of vegetables and 59,000 tons of potatoes--1.9 times as much of this produce as in 1974. The association now accounts for 58 percent of state vegetable purchases and 45 percent of state potato purchases in the Georgian public sector.

Territorial agroindustrial associations are being created in some parts of the nation to combine the efforts and coordinate the activities of agricultural, procurement, processing, supply and service enterprises and organizations. We could list, in particular, the Vil'yandiskiy and Pyarunskiy rayon agricultural associations in the Estonian SSR, the Talsinskiy and Valmiyerskiy rayon associations in the Latvian SSR and the Abashskiy Rayon Association in the Georgian SSR.

The operational results of these associations testify to their high level of efficiency. Within 4 years, for example, the gross agricultural product of the Abashskiy Association increased 59 percent, including a 68.5-percent increase in corn, a 3.6-fold increase in vegetables and an increase exceeding 40 percent in milk and meat production. Sales of grain to the state rose 2.3-fold, meat sales rose 38 percent and milk sales rose 34 percent. There was a 42-percent rise in labor productivity.

As the number of agroindustrial enterprises and associations increases, conditions are established for their organizational, economic and technological merger within the bounds of larger structures--on the level of regions and subbranches of agriculture and industry. These subbranches do not produce some kind of intermediate product or raw material, but a product ready for consumption. It passes through all stages of production within a single production association or combined sectorial association.

Viniculture and viticulture, poultry-breeding, essential-oil production and some other branches, for example, have become independent agroindustrial sectors in a number of union republics. The creation of sectorial agroindustrial associations of this type is promoting the establishment of the national agroindustrial complex.

Let us consider, for example, industrial poultry-breeding. How does it differ from other branches of agriculture? Above all, by its high degree of division of labor. The production of the commercial product here is the responsibility of many narrowly specialized enterprises, which interact on the basis of broad production ties. Furthermore, agricultural production here is dependent to the maximum on several related branches. This is reflected in the fact that most of the labor used in the production of the poultry-breeding output consists of expenditures of the past, embodied labor of workers in the combination fodder industry, machine building and other industries. The proportion accounted for by industry's material expenditures in total material expenditures in USSR Ptitseprom's poultry-breeding system, for example, is approaching 100 percent, as compared to 61 percent in agriculture as a whole.

Whereas the autonomy of production units is still characteristic of agriculture as a whole, it is virtually impossible within the agroindustrial poultry-breeding enterprises. This distinctive feature of industrial poultry-breeding is also characteristic of other enterprises of the industrial type--large animal husbandry complexes, hothouse combines and so forth. Here we find the organic combination of agricultural and industrial production, representing a coming stage in the development of the agroindustrial complex.

As we have already pointed out, it is not enough to simply harvest kolkhoz and sovkhoz crops. The products that have been grown have to be stored, processed and delivered to consumers in good, high-quality condition. Here, much depends on the precisely organized and efficient operations of procurement, trade and transport organizations and processing enterprises. The combination of all these makes up the third of the spheres we distinguished in the national agroindustrial complex.

The production of foodstuffs is acquiring particular significance now. Most of the population's groceries undergo industrial processing. For example, around three-fourths of all meat and milk, two-thirds of all eggs and virtually all grains are processed. This is why the development of the food industry is the deciding factor in this sphere of the agroindustrial complex.

Recent years have witnessed the appreciable growth of the production capacities of the processing industry and the material base of procurement and trade organizations. Capital investments of around 10 billion rubles were allocated in the 10th Five-Year Plan for the creation of new capacities, the remodeling of existing enterprises and the development of the material and technical base of the food

seasoning, meat and dairy industries. This was almost 2 billion rubles more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. New large grain elevators, sugar refineries, dairy plants, meat combines and other enterprises were commissioned.

It must be said, however, that the discrepancy between agricultural raw material output and the capacities for its processing is being reduced too slowly. This is resulting in substantial losses of agricultural products. The minimization of losses of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in all stages from production to consumption constitutes a difficult and multifaceted problem.

It was stressed at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that, when it comes to ensuring the uninterrupted and harmonious operation of all links of the chain connecting the field and farm with the consumer, "everything is of equal importance--shipping, the production of packing materials, the storage and processing products and, finally, trade." These spheres of the APK guarantee the efficient use and conservation of agricultural raw materials--that is, they ensure a larger final output per ton of grain, meat, milk, fruit and vegetables produced.

It is essential that the system for the storage of agricultural products be improved. Experience has shown that it is easier and more convenient to store most of these products directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for some time. This enhances quality, reduces losses, reduces the workload of centralized storage facilities and allows for the more uniform utilization of transportation and manpower. Consequently, more kolkhoz and sovkhoz warehouses and storage facilities must be built. This is an important way of reducing losses of agricultural products.

Experience has shown that the quality of agricultural products is often diminished by the time they reach the consumer. This is primarily due to shortage of packing materials, the untimely shipment and processing of products or poorly organized trade. For example, sugar beet production and procurements have increased significantly in recent years, but the output of sugar from these beets has actually decreased. This is due to the lower sugar content of the tubers and to the more sizeable losses occurring during storage and shipment and as a result of lengthier periods of processing.

This year kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives put a great deal of effort and skill into the cultivation of a good harvest. Rural workers have joined the competition for a fitting tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress, have overcome the difficulties arising from unpredictable weather conditions and are making every effort to complete harvesting work. Workers in other branches of the agroindustrial complex now have an equally important responsibility: They must preserve what the farmers have grown and gathered. Procurement workers and the collectives of enterprises in the food industry, the processing industry, trade and transportation must take all necessary steps to ensure that each kilogram of grain, vegetables, fruit and other products is preserved and reaches the consumer. "In agriculture, more than in any other branch, the year-end results depend on how the work is organized in the final stage," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the festive meeting in Alma-Ata on 29 August 1980.

The reduction of losses of agricultural products, the enhancement of their quality and their timely delivery to consumers are all being promoted by agroindustrial associations, in which the production, procurement, industrial processing and sale

of products are concentrated in a single complex. Creative cooperation by agricultural workers with the enterprises which process their products provides maximum assistance in the preservation of these products. An example of this can be seen in the initiative of beet-growers and the sugar refinery collective of Yampol'skiy Rayon in Vinnitskaya Oblast. They arranged for efficient collective work. This appreciably reduced losses of sugar in the beets and increased the sugar output.

The development of direct kolkhoz and sovkhoz ties with processing industry enterprises and procurement and trade organizations is acquiring increasing significance. In Leningrad Oblast, for example, more than 300 stores in the oblast center receive vegetables directly from sovkhozes, which has regularized deliveries to the trade network and reduced losses and transport costs. The acquisition of products directly from farms by the consumer cooperative network has recently been practiced more widely. These ties, however, have not been developed enough as yet.

Our party has issued numerous directives calling for the efficient operation of the entire mechanism connecting agriculture with the consumer and for precise interaction throughout the entire agroindustrial complex. This is a major prerequisite for the enhancement of product quality, the reduction of overhead costs and the augmentation of the agricultural output.

One of the chief problems in the development of the agroindustrial complex is the need to continue improving its structure as a unified planning and administrative body. It is obvious, however, that current methods of sectorial planning often result in gaps and disparities in the areas where branches of the agroindustrial complex overlap. The existing system of sectorial planning does not always provide for a community of interests in ultimate results.

It is now being suggested more and more that the agroindustrial complex be viewed as an independent object of planning for the purpose of the more balanced and proportional development of all APK branches on all levels. This means that a unified plan for the development of the agroindustrial complex will have to be drafted along with sectorial and territorial plan sections.

The chief purpose of this plan would be the close coordination of the economic activities of all APK links, leading to the more efficient use of material and labor resources in the attainment of the final goal of the complex--the acquisition of the maximum quantity of food products, clothing, footwear and raw materials of high quality with minimum expenditures. This means that the system of indicators in the plan for the development of the APK and its separate spheres and subdivisions will have to reflect the attainment of the final goals of the complex and its efficient functioning as a whole.

The search for new forms and methods of APK planning and management within the entire national economic system will be continued, as will the search for ways of guaranteeing the efficient use of the tremendous potential created for the successful resolution of the food problem. Grand and exceedingly important objectives in this field were set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in his speech at the festive meeting in Alma-Ata commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Particular attention was given to the development of various branches of the

agroindustrial complex and, above all, the efficient organization of the storage and processing of products and the elimination of product losses. It was announced at the November Plenum that "agricultural production cannot be examined in isolation from the system for the procurement, shipment, storage, processing and sale of food products. All of these make up a single food complex. It should also be planned as a single entity.... And it must also be managed as a single entity, to ensure the uninterrupted and quick movement of products from the production sphere to the counter."

Our current objective is to determine specific methods and forms for the implementation of these party directives and to put all existing reserves of agricultural growth to work within the 11th Five-Year Plan so as to heighten the operational efficiency of each APK branch and ensure the continuous growth of edible and inedible resources in the nation.

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REGIONAL

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FAIL IN ATTEMPTS TO HALT INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

Dispute with Chemical Combine

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by special correspondent N. Kolesnikova: "Apple of Yasnaya Polyana"]

[Excerpts] At the farewell she called her guests into the garden and treated them to apples from the oldest trees that were planted by Lev Nikolayevich. The apples were not yet ripe so were sourish. But at the thought that they had a direct relationship to Tolstoy, they became sweeter. Someone, taking advantage of the generosity of the hostess, filled his pockets. "I will take them to Moscow and will preserve them as a dear relic." She smiled: "They will not preserve, not today's apples."

Everyone was in an uplifted mood that occurs after visiting these places, therefore no one listened to the sad intonation of her last words. On the road to Grumant (which previously was the farm of Tolstoy's grandfather) she tried once again to attract attention to what pained her heart: "Look how the leaves on the trees have turned brown. This is not autumn, this is chemistry. The forest is dying..."

The guests who understood nodded their heads: "Yes, yes." It turns out that they already know everything. But such indifferent omniscient airs are worse than ignorance: to know and not to think, not to experience, not to shudder.

In 1965 the irreparable occurred. The misfortune approached silently. The forest ranger began to notice wilting of the trees and leaves falling earlier than the season. They first thought that pests had attacked the trees, but studies did not confirm this. "When the leaves fall the tree is cleaning itself of harmful substances," thought Yuliya Klement'yevna, but she could not understand one thing. Where are the harmful substances coming from? The explanation came during studies made by different scientific institutes, including the central forest management enterprise "Lesproyekt." They asserted: "In the 1960's a major industrial complex grew up around Yasnaya Polyana. All of these powerful, and sometimes, super-powerful enterprises are continually polluting the atmosphere and the hydrosphere. They have caused a change in the microclimate and the hydrological pattern of soils and ground. This has led to a disruption in the forces of nature in Yasnaya Polyana and in certain cases has already surpassed the potentialities of its natural self-defense." Is this not a threatening diagnosis? From an external glance at Yasnaya Polyana it is difficult to believe that a "disruption of the forces of nature" took

place here. It is true that if you accidentally brush against an evergreen at "the beloved bench" needles immediately fall off of it. And these are little evergreens, new ones that were recently planted. They still have the forces of resistance. The planners were invited after an event occurred in 1964 where all the coniferous Tolstoy memorial trees died at once: the evergreen avenue on the "prospect," the small evergreens behind Chepyzh, and the evergreen diamonds at "the beloved bench." Why did they die? As Yuliya Klement'yevna will assert later at the most diverse commissions, they died as a result of the strong emission of nitric oxides into the air by the Shchekino chemical kombinat.

In the spring of 1965 a new strong emission of harmful substances burned all the buds in the apple orchards. Yuliya Klement'yevna went to the chemical kombinat. "There were no emissions," they audaciously told her. "You are most likely taking poor care of your orchard. All the trees in the settlement of chemists are alive." She was not insulted, but was shocked at the ecological ignorance of the leaders of the sound enterprise. For everyone around knows that wind roses here are such that the emissions of the neighboring enterprises are carried by a direct route to the museum sanctuary, by-passing the nearby settlements. She was also disturbed because the conversation was not about the sanctuary of worldwide importance, but about her personal orchard. They told her, "We are ready to compensate for damages, if the commission so decides."

She wanted to cry out "You cannot compensate for such damages! Trees did not simply die, these were the memorial plantings, the living memorials that a decree of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] in 1921 charged to be preserved 'in a historical and untouched form.' They can no longer be restored." But instead she said: "We will fight you."

"Ammonia gas is not a poison," she was angrily told at the high meeting by a man called upon to defend the interests of the chemical kombinat. Everyone turned to her with silent censure. She was the only woman at this representative forum.

"Ammonia gas is not a poison when it is kept in a closed vessel and enters the soil in the form of a solution," she answered with a challenge, and advised them to look at the condition of the grass and the trees at the railroad siding on which tanks with ammonia gas and other raw material are conveyed to the chemical kombinat. The chemists did not know that agronomist Fedorova became interested in the production technology after the death of the trees in the sanctuary, and had studied it just as well as her own orchards.

After a certain time, after the work of the responsible commission, a decision was made which established control over the actions of the chemical kombinat. This was a victory, but its celebration was short. In the spring of 1966 a new emission of harmful substances destroyed the just planted underbrush. The century-old oaks began to die. Another serious decision was made.

Fedorova went to the chemical kombinat again. But the chemists were irritated: "Did they not cut out the enterprise expansion? Did we not pay for the damages? What more do you want?" But she saw that the enterprise was nevertheless growing, and answered: "Where are the planned treatment works? And why are the production wastes burned directly at the enterprise?" For not only nature suffers from this, but also people. Previously the kombinat laboratory gave her information about air pollution. Now they do not. She understood that the resistance was taking a serious turn.

In 1967 the chemical kombinat "burned up" the entire apple crop in the village of Yasnaya Polyana. The village inhabitants took the chemists to court. There were apples in the museum sanctuary. They hung on the ends of the leafless, burnt branches. They held on with their last strength, as though from respect for their mistress. How can you otherwise explain such a phenomenon? The specialists said that the apples in the sanctuary survived only because they had many years of systematic care.

Fedorova did not write about her misfortunes to just anywhere, she wrote to the State Committee for Science and Technology. Her belief in the strength of science was based on practical experience. The scientists responded quickly. First of all, they started the Verkhne-Volga administration of the hydrometeorological service working. It was assigned the regular taking of air samples in Yasnaya Polyana. Since then the objective data about atmospheric pollution in this region have become public. They are published in each annual survey of the service. Secondly, the famous scientists wrote a letter to the Tula party obkom. Thirdly, a committee was set up for the protection of Yasnaya Polyana. It meets twice a year, in spring and in fall. Not only scientists and active members of the Society of Environmental Protection participate in the committee's work, but also the local authorities and the leaders of the neighboring enterprises. The latter were obligated to report to the committee what measures they were taking to protect the environment from pollution. However, many of them do not take the trouble to be present at the committee, as occurred the last time. The oblast SES [sanitation-epidemiological station] also ignores the committee. The SES by its purpose should be on the side of the sanctuary.

But the main business of the committee is to help the sanctuary. However, such a serious state problem cannot be held up forever on the enthusiasm of only one public committee. The number of conflicts between Yasnaya Polyana and the surrounding industry increases each year. For some reason the industrial workers are confident of their impunity. They began to build a road almost on the territory of the sanctuary. The museum curators did not know this until they saw it with their own eyes. The industrial workers succeeded in advancing the road 1 kilometer. Now they are building an agricultural complex on its boundaries. All the effluent will go into the Voronka River and all the cattle will graze in the Yasnaya Polyana meadows. It was decided to protect the sanctuary from the cattle and a ditch was dug on the border. But at night the workers of the agricultural complex filled it in. Sad, and funny. But here the museum was victorious. They did not remove the agricultural complex from the borders, but they stopped its expansion.

Somehow there was an evening meeting of the classmates of Yuliya Klement'yevna in the Timiryazevskiy academy. Many of them have become famous horticulturists and breeders. In their midst she seemed a small and insignificant person whose life passed in a struggle with windmills. She first thought that she had not realized her life's dream, and lamented the fact. Where were the apples that she had set out to raise? Where was the restored glory of the ancient Tula strains? She came from the capital unexpectedly quiet and immediately went to the orchard. It was the middle of June. In Moscow the poplars had already blossomed, but the Yasnaya Polyana orchard was as though dead, frightened by sudden heat. The buds opened up with difficulty, but the sparse rosy white flowers on the dry branches indicated that the revival had begun. "Spring has come," thought Yuliya Klement'yevna, and sighed, "No matter how it has deviated, it has come. Miracles are happening in

front of our eyes. Each day is a new miracle. This was a dry branch, and suddenly it has leaves. God knows that from somewhere underneath, from under the ground, green things, yellow, blue, creep out. Some animals, like madmen fly from bush to bush, and then whistle with all their strength, and all is wonderful. There are minutes of happiness that are stronger than these, but not fuller and more harmonic than this happiness." Once again she did not notice that she was thinking excerpts from Tolstoy's diaries.

Follow-up Article: No Results

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Article: "Once More about Yasnaya Polyana"]

[Text] On 20 August of this year, our newspaper printed the essay "The Apples of Yasnaya Polyana." It raised the question of the proximity of the museum farm of L. N. Tolstoy to the Shchekino association "Azot" that was fatal for the Yasnaya Polyana nature. The editorial office received many readers' responses to this publication. Their authors were disturbed at the situation. "Yasnaya Polyana is a holy place for the Russian people. As long as the chemical kombinat has been built and it is not possible to move it to another place," writes I. Kravtsov from the Kemerovskaya oblast, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, "all necessary measures should be taken to protect nature from the harmful gas emissions. Control should be set up over the system of purification works at the kombinat."

Unfortunately, the departments that are responsible for the fate of Yasnaya Polyana are not hurrying to answer the editorial office. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is silent. The state inspection for control of gas-purification and dust-trapping structures is silent. The oblast sanitation-epidemiological station that was directly criticized is silent.

We received responses only from the Tula CPSU obkom and the all-union association of the nitrogen industry "Soyuzazot."

This is the viewpoint of the Tula obkom: "The problem remains as before. In addition to the measures to be taken in the oblast, these questions should be solved with the attention of the ministries of the chemical, metallurgical industry of the USSR, as well as the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification whose enterprises are mainly located in this zone."

The chemists look at this problem in quite a different way. The deputy head of "Soyuzazot", V.Ye. Lukashinskiy writes the following to the editorial office: "Special attention is given to environmental protection questions at the Shchekino production association 'Azot.' Considerable work has been done at the enterprise to reduce the emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere. As a result the condition of the air basin has been significantly improved. Over 250 measures have been introduced to reduce emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere. Fifteen million rubles have been spent to fulfill the environmental protection measures through capital construction, and considerable resources from the enterprise fund. 'Soyuzazot' annually gives 150,000 rubles for scientific research work to the museum farm 'Yasnaya Polyana'." Comrade Lukashinskiy reports in particular, that the Shchekino association "Azot" controls the condition of the air basin in the village of Yasnaya Polyana round-the-clock for all components of possible atmospheric pollution. It would seem that there is complete well-being?

In fact, the Shchekino association has a laboratory that regularly takes air samples, but the data of its analyses do not go outside the enterprise and are kept in secret. You ask why do they spend enormous amounts of money on research that does not have practical realization? At the last, spring meeting of the committee for the protection of Yasnaya Polyana, the laboratory workers refused to report to the public the results of the May analyses. The comrades from "Soyuzazot" do not cite them as proof of their "innocence" in their answer to the editorial office.

At the same time, according to the observations of the hydrometeorological service of the Verkhne-Volga administration that is also tracing the condition of the air and does not hide the results of its research from the public, in May in the Yasnaya Polyana region the exceeding of the maximum permissible ammonia gas concentration in the air at two points was 38-39% with the maximum concentration 1.9 mg/m^3 . Translated into simple language this means that the standard was exceeded 9.5-fold! Even a nonspecialist understands what consequences this can have for living nature.

The head of the department for protection of the Yasnaya Polyana landscaping, Yu. K. Fedorova, reported to the editorial office the data from the analyses of the hydrometeorological service for the summer months. They are not comforting. June was especially threatening for nature. At this time the ammonia gas in the air was 46-28% above the maximum permissible concentration, with a maximum concentration of 2.63 mg/m^3 , i.e., 13 times above the standard. In July it was 48-36%, 1.69 mg/m^3 , i.e., 8 times above the standard. In August it was 50-42%, 1.32 mg/m^3 , i.e., 6.5 times above the standard. This is "special attention!"

The letter of Comrade Lukashinskiy also states that no new construction of production facilities is planned at the Shchekino enterprise. Certain outdated plants are only being reconstructed and environmental protection questions are being solved at the same time. But does this correspond to reality? We will open, for example, the Shchekino rayon newspaper ZNAMYA KOMMUNIZMA of 5 September of this year. This issue covers the outlook for development of the chemical enterprise on a whole page. It turns out that by an order of the minister of the chemical industry, L. A. Kostandov of 1 April 1980, it is planned to conduct an experiment at the Shchekino association "Azot" which will cause a drastic increase in ammonia gas production, despite the governmental decisions that restrict such measures at this enterprise. Only this time the territory of the enterprise will not be expanded. Units of greater unit output will be installed. Everything is simple. The technical reequipping of the enterprise, which has already begun, will permit the collective of nitrogen workers to increase the product output by 35-40% in the next 5-10 years. Without building new shops the chemists are by-passing the governmental decision and increasing the power of the enterprise. This will be catastrophic for Yasnaya Polyana as a result. It is thus no accident that the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is silent. It is time for it to bear the responsibility for an unpatriotic attitude to Yasnaya Polyana.

9035

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TAJIKS STUDY AFGHAN HISTORY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Nov 30 p 2

[Article by I. Shpak, senior scientific coworker, Institute of Oriental Studies, Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences: "Bookshelf: Archives as a Mirror of History"]

[Text] The primary sources for investigating the historical past of many Asian countries and peoples are not characterized by breadth or reliability, and the available archival materials often have not been widely circulated among scientists. This accounts for the legitimate interest taken by specialist historians in the book by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Shokhumorov, AKHKAM-I KHUZUR, recently published by the Nauka Press, as a source for the history of Afghanistan in the early 20th century.

The coworker of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, S. Shokhumorov, examines in his work a nine-volume manuscript collection of documents and ordinances of the chancellery of Crown Prince Inayatulla Khan stored in the manuscript collection of the main library of Tashkent State University. These archival documents pertain to the first few decades of this century--the period of the awakening of the national and class consciousness of the Afghan people. Historians had at previous times consulted these archives, but it is only now with the appearance of the book by the young Tajik scientist that this unique collection of historical documents can be said to have been completely analyzed.

In the first part of the monograph the author considers aspects of the economic and political life of Afghanistan early in this century and analyzes the taxation system and the military and administrative structure of the state.

S. Shokhumorov's book likewise provides an extremely accurate and convincing historiographic analysis of the "Archives of Crown Prince of Afghanistan Inayatulla Khan," on the basis of which he draws the substantiated conclusion that they are class-oriented. A comprehensive analysis of the archival documents demonstrates that Inayatulla Khan's chancellery was expected to protect the rights and interests of the ruling strata of the Afghan society by providing them with various privileges and prerogatives, assigning to them movable and real property, and appointing them to state and army posts.

Mirror-like, the archival materials also reflect the causes of the anxiety felt by the feudal ruling class--the struggle of Afghan peasants for their rights, a struggle that evolved from the submission of isolated petitions to the chancellery of the heir to the Afghan throne to organized armed uprisings.

The archival documents, whose annotated content is presented in the second part of S. Shokhumorov's monograph, allow certain new conclusions to be made concerning the evolution of agrarian relations in Afghanistan of that period and the aspects of its political system and the class struggle in the nation.

It is also perfectly obvious that a thorough investigation and broad use of the materials of the "Archives of Crown Prince of Afghanistan Inayatulla Khan" by students of the modern and recent history of Afghanistan makes it possible to a large extent to reexamine or shed new light on the problems of the socioeconomic development of that country early in this century. S. Shokhumorov's monograph AKHKAM-I KHUZUR, as a source for the history of Afghanistan at the beginning of the 20th century, should be of considerable assistance to them in this respect.

1386

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UZBEK-UDMURT LITERARY TIES DESCRIBED

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by F. Ernakov, candidate of philological sciences: "Uzbek-Udmurt Literary Ties"]

[Text] Great works have been created in the literature of fraternal peoples since the great October socialist revolution, works that take as their guiding principles internationalism, humanitarianism, patriotism and the decisions of our party. More and more these general principles are taking root broadly and deeply among the literatures of our peoples. Our literatures are developing in such a way that today they can creatively resolve important pressing problems within the literature of fraternal peoples and of the word.

Udmurt-Uzbek literary ties are also developing in terms of this very proper greater literary context. At the present time the Udmurt people are eagerly reading works of creators such as Alisher Navaiy, Hamza Hakimzada Niyaziy, and likewise of Ghafur Ghulam, Hamid Alimjan, Aybek, Uyghun, Sharaf Rashidav, Zulfiya and others among the ranks of our union's famous literary figures. Old and new works of Uzbek people's literature have become favorite books of the Udmurt people.

In 1948 the dastan "Sab'ai cayyar" (Traveller Sab'ai) of the great poet of the Uzbek people, Alisher Navaiy, was translated into the Udmurt language by A. Lujanin. Our people have eagerly read the works of this great creative master. In recent years this literary tradition has become broader and many-sided. Evidence of this is found in works of famous Uzbek writers and poets such as Hamza Hakimzada, Ghafur Ghulam, Zulfiya and others which have been translated into the Udmurt language.

All-union conferences of young creators have become one fine means of harmonizing friendship between our peoples. Recently the works of a number of young Uzbek writers and poets have been translated into Udmurt.

In 1962 a story of the Udmurt writer Semyan Shikharevn called "Mina" [Booby Trap] was published in the magazine SHARQ YULDUZI. The author writes in his story about the struggle of an Udmurt, Ukrainian and Uzbek soldier for the fatherland during the great patriotic war. He describes the savagery of the retreating enemy and how the hands and feet of a baby girl, whose parents had been killed, were booby trapped. The Udmurt, Ukrainian and Uzbek soldier, Karim Aliev, who encountered this horrible sight set to work with extreme care. Soldier Karim shows in particular the elevated desire to bring about a happy ending to the situation through courage. In a situation

expressive of his humanity, he calls upon his military experience and finally disarms the booby trap. The little girl is saved. The depiction of the character of an Uzbek soldier in that critical situation reveals clearly that humanitarianism, internationalism and patriotism have taken deep root in our people's hearts. During the entire war, Karim does not forget the little girl he saved. He selflessly works to see that it will be possible for her to gain a good education. He writes a letter to his village and asks his parents to take the little girl to his own teachers.

Since the story is thus steeped in a humanitarian spirit it has also been translated, through Russian, into the languages of many peoples of our union. We can perceive, through this little picture of war, a clear image of how Uzbek soldiers defended the great fatherland.

Since that time cultural ties between our people and our literatures have developed.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SCHOLAR ON ISLAM, NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNIYSI in Kazakh No 7, Jul 80 pp 73-77

[Article by Q. Shulenbaev, candidate of philosophical sciences: "The National Liberation Movement and Islam"]

[Text] The fact that many of the young nationals, which have broken the bonds of colonialism and become free, and have begun development in specific directions have entered upon special paths of development, is one manifestation of the spirit of the times. Speaking of the various directions of development of peoples who have newly attained their freedom, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke thus in a report delivered before the 25th party congress: "This involves moving the emphasis of the state sector in developing industry, overthrowing feudal landownership and young nations extending a strong sovereignty over their natural resources and strengthening their own cadres while nationalizing foreign enterprises. In short, in spite of problems in that part of the world, noteworthy progressive reforms are being made. Without question this is an inevitable historical process" ("Following Lenin's Course," vol 5, p 514).

Modern social progress seeks to eliminate every sort of oppression, whether it be feudalistic or capitalistic. This very thing has become the foundation of national liberation movements taking place widely in many countries. The reason is that the struggle for freedom is naturally linked to social progress.

It is a fact that on occasion leaders of religious groups come out on the side of anti-imperialistic forces and make common cause with them during initial periods when very young countries have entered into their own special path of development as part of the struggle for national freedom and independence. These religious leaders usually exert a notable influence upon this struggle. Nevertheless, religion is a conservative force that propagandizes reactionary views. It works for the ruling class alone and looks after its interests. As our great leader V.I. Lenin said: "Religion is the opiate of the people. Religion is a form of spiritual poison that chokes the human forms of the slaves of capital and the desires of those slaves for a way of life more or less suitable for a human being." Thus, even in times when religious leaders and movements, which have employed this poison against working people, have joined the national liberation movements, and contributed significantly to the struggle for independence, they still cannot be considered heralds of social and economic development. This is a proven historical fact. However,

in evaluating religion and its place in the life of a society it is necessary to carefully regard its particular historical situation. The reason is that religion is connected with the values, beliefs and ideals of humanity and of the members of society. A large number of working people believe in religion. Thus, it simply cannot be cast aside as unworthy of consideration.

Let us take the people's revolution in Iran as an example. This revolution was brought about by the leaders of religious conservatives. As a consequence of the evil policies of the shah the broad masses of the people lived a life of poverty and ignorance and this seemed a normal situation for a people dominated by conservative Islam for 15 centuries. Nevertheless, this revolution, in terms of its content, was a popular, democratic revolution. Although it seemed on the surface that Islamic ideology had been supported, the goal of the Iranian revolution was the overthrow of imperialist domination. This may be seen very clearly from the political slogans advanced by the ayatollah Khomeyni in particular. They call for firm struggle against imperialism and the oligarchy of finance, for moving away from a decayed system of government, the monarchical regime, for struggle for popular democracy and for major reform of the social and economic living conditions of the oppressed working masses. N. Kiyanuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party, when speaking of the special qualities of the Iranian revolution, has shown that, notwithstanding the fact that the revolution was brought about by leaders of the Shiite religion, the Iranian revolution, in terms of its social content, has an anti-imperialistic and anti-monarchical character and may thus be considered a democratic revolution.

The role of Islam in the Iranian revolution must be analyzed from all sides. The reason is that the revolution is a notable phenomenon in the history of social revolution. At first glance, it is possible, as Western "defenders of Islam" have stated, to see Islam, as a totality, a progressive religion diametrically opposed to the Marxist-Leninist regime, which regards religion as the weapon of all reactionary forces. But the situation is not absolutely so. The great leader of the proletariat, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, had an idea of this matter which must not be forgotten: "The emergence of political dissatisfaction within a fog of religion is something common to all peoples in the known stages of development" ("Complete Works," vol 4, p 247).

At the same time, it is appropriate to pay attention to the peculiarities in the development of the eastern Muslim nations where pre-capitalist social systems, and social and political desires dominated by poverty and ignorance, find expression through religious ideas and religious representatives. The imperialists are striving to exploit, for their own purposes, these characteristics of eastern nations. The reason is that they well realize that the importance of Islam is growing today and that its influence on the process of social development in Asian countries is becoming stronger. In particular, this movement has begun to draw public attention to itself since assuming an anti-imperialistic nature. The Iranian revolution, which has brought about an intensification in the political participation of the broad masses of people in the revolutionary struggle illustrates this clearly.

As the Muslim countries move ahead to independence, eliminating the fetters of foreign capital, they are faced with a direct application of force by the United

States and other imperialistic countries, and interference in all of their domestic affairs. However, this has increased hostility to imperialism among Muslim peoples moving towards freedom.

The imperialist countries have, in particular, created various subterfuges to disguise their encroachment and base colonialistic intentions. The United States has, in recent times, since drawing closer to the Chinese hegemonists, endeavored to make itself appear to be the true friend of the Muslims and a real patron of Islam. It has asked the people of the world to believe in this cajolery of two-faced bourgeois precepts. This is because it is connected with the "vital interests" of the United States. And why? Because about 11 percent of petroleum consumed in capitalist countries comes from Iran alone. Moreover, from 1972 to April 1977 the United States made more than 31 billion dollars profit at the expense of the oil exporting countries. In this connection it does not lag behind the countries of Western Europe. Thus, the United States and its allies cannot be deprived of oil riches. For this reason their Islamic "friends" remain under their thumb. The largest part of the populations of such countries as Algeria, Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia is Muslim, and these countries are the most oil-rich nations in the world.

The stationing of American military forces in the Near and Middle East and the formation of a "rapid deployment force" are not intended to defend Islam but, the interests of the United States. This base aim of the United States imperialist forces is already being revealed and the chiefs of some Arab states who formerly were anxious for friendship with the United States are now announcing that they are unwilling to remain under the imperialist wing.

Since the Afghan national democratic revolution, the people of the world have begun to pay more attention than before Islam. One reason is that the opposition to revolutionary reform in Afghanistan has acted and united under the banner of religion. In this situation reactionary forces have been exploiting the social and economic backwardness of the nation and the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses.

The April revolution was led and brought about by leading groups of the nation centered about the People's Democratic Party. To be sure, the overthrown ruling class and imperialistic reactionary forces have come out against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the people's government and, the carrying out of its social and economic program. They, in carrying out their base intentions, are endeavoring to exploit religion and those believing in religion.

It can now be said that hereditary religious leaders, who have conspired as much as possible with the overthrown ruling class, have, together with puppet detachments equipped by the military experts of the United States, China and Pakistan, been struggling against their own people and nation, and endeavoring to deceive the masses of the Afghan common people who do not understand the real facts behind the treachery of a sly enemy.

Muslim bourgeois propagandists, in attempting to screen the wiles of such degenerates of the Afghan people, have not only shown lack of support for the revolutionary ideology, but have spread deception by saying that if the new regime succeeds

it will persecute the believers in religion. In spreading such villainous rumors, the blind fools of the reactionary forces have aided in spreading the evils of Amin. In order to set the common people against the April revolution, Amin imprisoned, shot and hung innocent people, among them guiltless religious leaders. All of this Amin did at the orders of imperialist forces.

It is a fact that the workers of Afghanistan met the April revolution with great industriousness. They energetically carried out the social and economic program of the people's government.

Moulavi Abdul Azizi Sadek, president of the Afghanistan Supreme Soviet, when speaking of the mass unity in the Afghan people in building a new life, has boldly pointed out that no one will be persecuted in Afghanistan for religious beliefs and that this is a rumor spread by bourgeois propaganda. At the same time he showed that the United States is the enemy of Islam and that it was the United States which, having supported and encouraged the shah of Iran, who exploited the people throughout long years, spilled the blood of thousands of Muslims, and formed a "rapid deployment force," has sunk its teeth into the Muslim countries of the Near East and has organized various treacherous actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Moulavi Sadek stated, in an answer to the Spanish newspaper PAIS in connection with the religious question in Iran, that : "90 percent of the population of our country is Muslim and of them 5 percent are Shiite and 95 percent Sunni. They worship in a variety of mosques. Religious rights are guaranteed by law and mosques are being improved and renovated." This is a noteworthy expression of what is being done by the people's government to relieve the suffering of the workers.

Imperialist groups have acted to eliminate relations and friendship of Muslim countries with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They are endeavoring, by weakening the relations of the Arabs with the Soviet Union, to reduce its authority among the developing countries. The aim of imperialist forces in this is to get the Arab countries completely in the palms of their hands, to exploit their natural riches for free and, to make them depend in every way. The patriotic conservatives of the Muslim nations understand that this is directly connected with the religious question.

Propagandists calling for construction of a just society and improvement in the life of the poor based upon the Islamic law are numerous. But they cannot show the way to fulfill the great hopes of the people. Thus, in discussing the problem of Islam, one must devote close attention to studying roots of religious tradition in Muslim countries. The leaders of national liberation movements understand this well. For example, religious representatives and aristocrats who oppose the regime of of al-Sadat, who has sold out the interests of the Arab countries, have been united under the wings of the National Progressive Party and its leftists.

The view of the Soviet Union on national liberation movements cannot be altered arbitrarily. The CPSU and the Soviet nation have always taken Leninist principles as guidance with respect to religion. In his time V.I. Lenin frequently remarked that if the masses are admitted to professions on a religious caste system, their unity is broken. Our strength is always unified.

The truth is that religion is a conservative social phenomenon. However, we cannot say that it is something calcified without hope of reform or change. The reason is that world conditions influence religion and religion is subject to their influence.

Churches and mosques, to preserve their positions in society, are forced to discuss humanity's vital issues. For example, it is well known to the people that they have, in recent times, examined very meaningful issues such as war and peace, national animosity and national development, colonialism and hunger, material and spiritual culture, and even views of private property and revolution.

Because of this very thing the high conception of the "revolutionary spirit" of Islam has been disseminated. Some religious proponents, on the pretext that they must interpret the Koran in terms of the need to reform the main principles of life, have even tried to associate revolution, and revolutionary spirit, with Islam. Events in Iran seem to have been the impetus for this development.

Nevertheless, it is important not to forget such examples these days. The period of the present is a time when the difficulties of the capitalist system have become intense and when the world revolutionary process, and the advance of national liberation movements, have broadened and developed. This process is an objective process. The struggle against imperialism and capitalism, the ending of national and social exploitation, the struggle for the new society, are the truth of the present day.

Thus, what the Western powers and United States ideologues have been saying about "foreign intervention" and "the exportation of revolution" is complete nonsense. They have brought this forth to disguise their counterrevolutionary mutinous activities. This is shown clearly by the counterrevolutionary actions of imperialist forces led by United States President Jimmy Carter in Afghanistan and Iran.

In his time V.I. Lenin, branding the authors of such explanations as swindlers, wrote that: "They are full of conceit, believing such whitewash. They have made accusations here, and then there, and have presented coherent arguments drawing upon their shyster abilities. In so doing they have slung mud into the faces of the people" ("Works," vol 29, p 51). In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" it was stated: "Our duty is to prepare ourselves to preserve the unwavering solidarity of our ranks for the political and ideological destruction of class enemies, and the elimination of their false accusations raging against socialism, our powerful ideological unity, the deep faith and political vigilance of each Soviet citizen, the fatherland and the victory of the socialist revolution."

National liberation struggles are an historical necessity and are a particular development and orderly manifestation of history. They cannot be forced upon others. For this reason a real revolutionary situation must arise within each people. The reason that national liberation movements have been victorious in young countries as they move along their special paths of development is that a real revolutionary situation has taken shape in those countries, that the ruling classes have lost their former position of dominance, that the masses have no longer desired to live

in the old way, and, likewise, that the activism of the broad masses has grown as a consequence of release from imperialist robbery and exploitation.

The problem of the laws of the revolutionary process is naturally connected with political action. However this problem is resolved, it is well known that a political position is stayed by the radical principles of the revolutionary process. Thus, proper resolution of the problem is something very meaningful.

The basic characteristic of the present time is the passage from capitalism to socialism. This period, which expresses all periods of history, as V.I. Lenin has shown, is one of democratic and revolutionary struggles, and, among them, of national liberation movements, taking place in undeveloped and oppressed backward nations.

The Soviet Union has always supported the independence and individual development of eastern peoples and has also been their devoted friend. The Soviet people respect and esteem the traditions, principles and way of life of the peoples of the Muslim countries.

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